



Connery receives last minute make-up touches as he relaxes in the shadows of Petra walls

Fighting the bad guys in Petra alleys

PETRA (Star) - Indiana Jones' latest crusade against evil powers will partly take place in the ancient Nabatean city-state of Petra in the southern desert of Jordan. Indeed, the otherwise quiet alleys of the 2000-year-old rose-red city, witnessed unusual bustle last week when Hollywood's famous director Steven Spielberg set up shop before the Treasury in the heart of Petra.

"Lights, camera and action" were echoed in mid-summer's heat as Harrison Ford (Indiana Jones) and co-star Sean Connery fought the bad guys on horseback and raced in the narrow and serpentine-like alley of Siq.

The shooting of the Petra scenes, in this third series of Indiana Jones' adventures, took place last week. The film stars and crew

were flown in from London on a chartered plane to Aqaba, from where they moved to filming location in Petra.

Jordanian photographer Zohrab was also on the set and he took these exclusive pictures, the first of the movie, which is expected to be released in 1989.



Indiana Jones, the archaeology professor, before an archaeological masterpiece



Spielberg and assistants on top of a make-shift Toyota mobile camera arrange for a shot



Ford relaxing in Petra Forum Hotel



Connery and an Arab version of James Bond

18 AUGUST 1988



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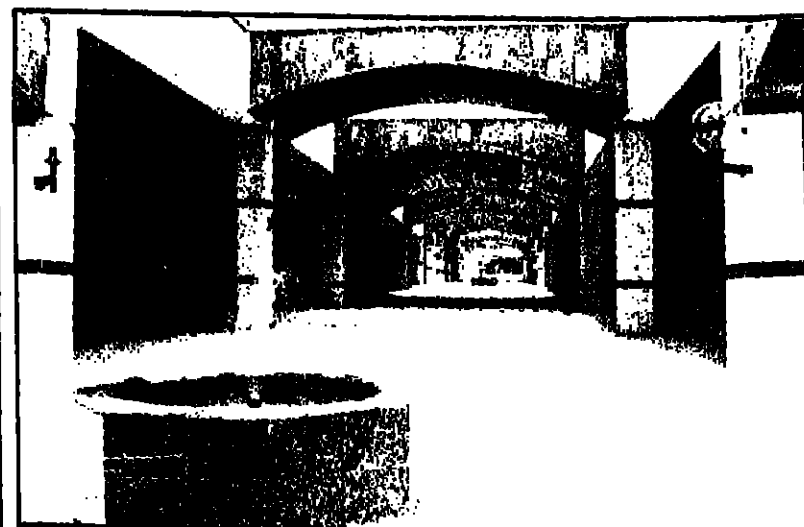
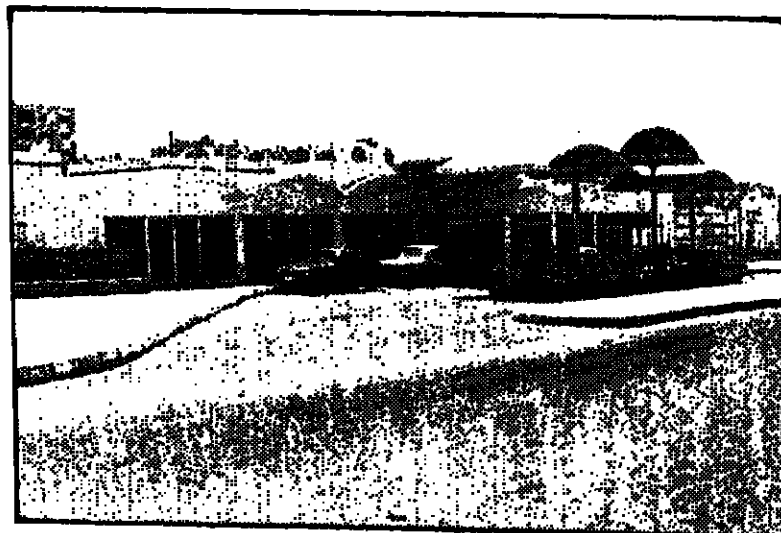
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Sami Al-Rashid
Director General

Theatre

A cultivated art that we lack

By Vanessa Botrouni
Special to The Star

THERE ARE no documented details of theatrical activities during the numerous occupations of Jordan, but the remains of Roman amphitheatres in Amman, Jerash, Um Qais, and other regions testify to an active theatrical past. Unfortunately there is no historical or cultural continuity as each invading army subjugated the area in its own culture during its occupation and left with it on its departure. The advent of Islam rich with literary

tre movement.

A theatre movement launched by Nebil Sawalha and other graduates from theatre institutions abroad in the 1960s performed translations of theatre classics which introduced to audiences and artists the richness of the theatrical form. In theory, this should have been taken up by local writers, directors and actors and developed into a significant, relevant and indigenous theatre movement. But it did not fulfill its potential owing to a lack of government

sion and film media, the television media here is divorced from any literary and cultural heritage.

Commercial entertainment

Although all cultures grow and benefit from cultural exchange and gain little from cultural isolation, much of the foreign material flooding the market is a commercial and often low-grade entertainment which does little to enrich the culture.

Since the 1980s, Arab theatre and television have been crowded by a younger generation who studied in Arab universities modelling their art and ideas after Egyptian film stars and directors. In consequence, individual theatre attempts have either been commercial or unartistic, usually a series of gags assembled to look like a play.

When they were serious, however, they presented social problems peculiar to Egyptian society and therefore alien to the Jordanian one.

Continued on page 5



Not many children are encouraged to develop their talents

traditions in the spoken arts and poetry but prohibitive to personal representation did not encourage the growth of theatre until the present century and the only links to theatre activities in recent times can be traced to the peripatetic storytellers who wandered the countryside re-

counting melodramatic tales to apt village audiences and shadow theatre. This was a popular art form amongst the bedouin tribes which, along with dancing, story telling, and poetry-reading, formed the bulk of the evenings entertainment in front of the evening bonfire.

In an interview with The Star, actor, director Nebil Sawalha cites three major reasons why the Arabs have developed no significant theatre movement in this century. He says that the culture of the Arab (leaning towards individual authoritarianism) favoured the poet over group drama; the past with the cultural domination of Islam discouraged personification and hence theatrical performance;

and lastly whilst the theatre movement was flowering in the West, the Arab nation was under an occupying force and were a defeated people both politically and culturally.

Since the beginning of this century, theatre development has come piecemeal and not as part of any constructive long term planning. At the turn of the century, school theatre was initiated by imaginative and enthusiastic priests or teachers and usually took the form of religious patriotic plays to celebrate the new independence. Visiting Egyptian groups aroused interest in the theatre during the 1920s, and amateur dramatic societies performing in local cinemas began to emerge in the 1940s. In the 1950s, the British Army established the Amman Dramatic Society which, along with a rise in local theatre activity in schools and clubs, encouraged some Jordanians to take up acting seriously.

Unfortunately, the new theatre awareness concurred with the emergence of the new television media, which, along with the lucrative Arab film industry, stunted the growth of any thea-

support. Soon, members of the group drifted into children's theatre which is received with more enthusiasm, and television production attractive for its more lucrative markets in the Arab world.

Mr Sawalha now sees little hope for the theatre with Arab audiences having been turned into "unthinking video watchers" and the past lack of government support and interest and absence of long term planning. One could question whether Jordan has a need for a theatre at all when theatre tradition does not figure in its cultural heritage and theatre as an art form that could be viewed as yet another Western influence.

Globally, however, theatre is a vital and integral part of civilized

Hope lies with children's theatre

and civilizing cultures, used not only for entertainment and educational purposes but as a binding element in a nation's cultural identity.

Theatre, in the words of Mr Sawalha, is the presentation of life situations in a concentrated and intelligent form, a mirror of individual and social behaviour which can then lead to reflection, reassessment and self-improvement. It is an art form of

discussion and any such forum, Mr Sawalha believes, is badly required by the Arabs. Arab society is already awash in a corrupted form of theatre, i.e. the television play or situation comedy.

Unlike the West, where actors and writers steeped in theatre tradition often feed the televi-

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Sudanese Red Crescent workers deliver aid material in a village near Khartoum

A Sudanese boy walks along a defensive sand-wall built by villagers to combat the rising waters of The Nile

73 killed, about two million made homeless

Sudan faces worst floods in memory

By Ayman Al-Safadi
with
Agency dispatches

THE ARAB ministers of Health Council was supposed to convene on Wednesday, 17 August, to discuss means of extending help to the flood-stricken Sudan, but it did not. Reasons: it did not secure a quorum! But the relentless Nile would not keep its waters within its banks until the Arab world helped Sudan prepare itself to face the worst floods it has had this century. And Jordan would not await "collective Arab action" to send its relief supplies and medical teams to a sister country that has had enough trouble to deal with even before the Blue and White Niles joined forces with desert locusts to render about two millions of its people homeless.

The catastrophe started on 4, 5 August when the worst torrential rainfall within living memory hit Sudan, and raised the Nile to its highest-ever level. The level of the Nile has reached more than 16.5 metres, breaking its 1948 record — when a similar disaster struck the country.

The Sudanese government is in no position to deal with new hardships. It has already been shouldering more responsibilities than it can try to improve the living conditions of hideous camps: which are swelled by drought, and by the influx from the civil war in the south.

With the national resources so meagre, a transport system that is often not working, and a power supply that is usually out of action, Sudan could not do much to see itself out of the disaster.

Trivial were the results of the efforts to counter the devastating waters of the Nile that inundated huge parts of lands both residential and agricultural.

Reuters reported that the city of Karima, 350 kilometres north-

west of Khartoum, was completely under water. It said floods swept away entire neighbourhoods in the rich farmland region, causing tremendous damage to crops and homes.

Riverside residents of Wad Medani, Sudan's second largest city, were urged to leave as the

selves could not prevent the waters from washing out thousands of houses in the cities, and shattering the mud homes of villages.

And to add to the burden, at least 40 swarms of desert locusts from West Africa and

it. Some reports say this happened because the transport system was almost paralyzed, and because the floods hampered people from reaching the stricken areas. But not all the reports were true, according to Sadeq Al-Mahdi, who made a blistering attack on foreign me-

nations, and organizations to provide Sudan with help and relief materials to see Sudan out of the now two-week old natural catastrophe.

Jordan's aid

With directives from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, President of the National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudan, Jordan has taken immediate action to help the Sudanese people in its crisis.

The first shipment of relief supplies left Amman for Khartoum Sunday. The plane, which was financed by Prince Hassan, carried Jordanian medical teams, rescue teams, medicines, food, construction materials, and power generators to be used in hospitals. Undersecretary of the Ministry of Awqaf, rapporteur of the committee, Dr Abdul Salam Al-Abbadi has called on all Jordanian citizens, and companies to present their donations to the committee, which will in turn channel them to Sudan.

Dr Abbadi said that during the last three years, Jordan had sent numerous medical teams to the Sudan, and established there a number of rehabilitation projects, which in many cases, involved the building of infrastructural services in many Sudanese cities.

The Jordanian public, on the other hand, have positively responded to the call of the committee, and aid material, according to Dr Abbadi, is being continuously received by the committee.

"Standing by Sudan in its crisis is a blessed duty that reflects Jordan's principles in dealing with its brethren countries," Dr Abbadi said, adding that any contribution, no matter how trivial, would render more successful the efforts to help the Sudan in which epidemics have spread, and are threatening to kill so many people.



A scarce moment of happiness — a Sudanese woman smiles after receiving a blanket. She has been made homeless by the floods

Ethiopia invaded the Sudan, and attacked the crops.

Obviously, Sudan needed help to belittle as much as possible the damage caused by the floods. The aid it received, however, was, according to the Sudanese Prime Minister, Al-Sadeq Al-Mahdi, a "drop in an ocean."

Sudan needed more. Relief supplies from friendly countries, and "charitable" organizations were sent to the country. They included tents, food, medicine, and medical teams. But aid did not reach all those who needed

dia coverage of the disaster, in indirect reference to reports that foreign aid was channeled to places where it was not mostly needed.

The Sudanese government thus imposed a strict censorship on all films and reports going out of the country. It ordered that no pictures should be taken, nor interviews conducted, in the absence of representatives of the Ministry of Information. Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has appealed to all world

Performing arts remain neglected area

Continued from page 3

No newcomers

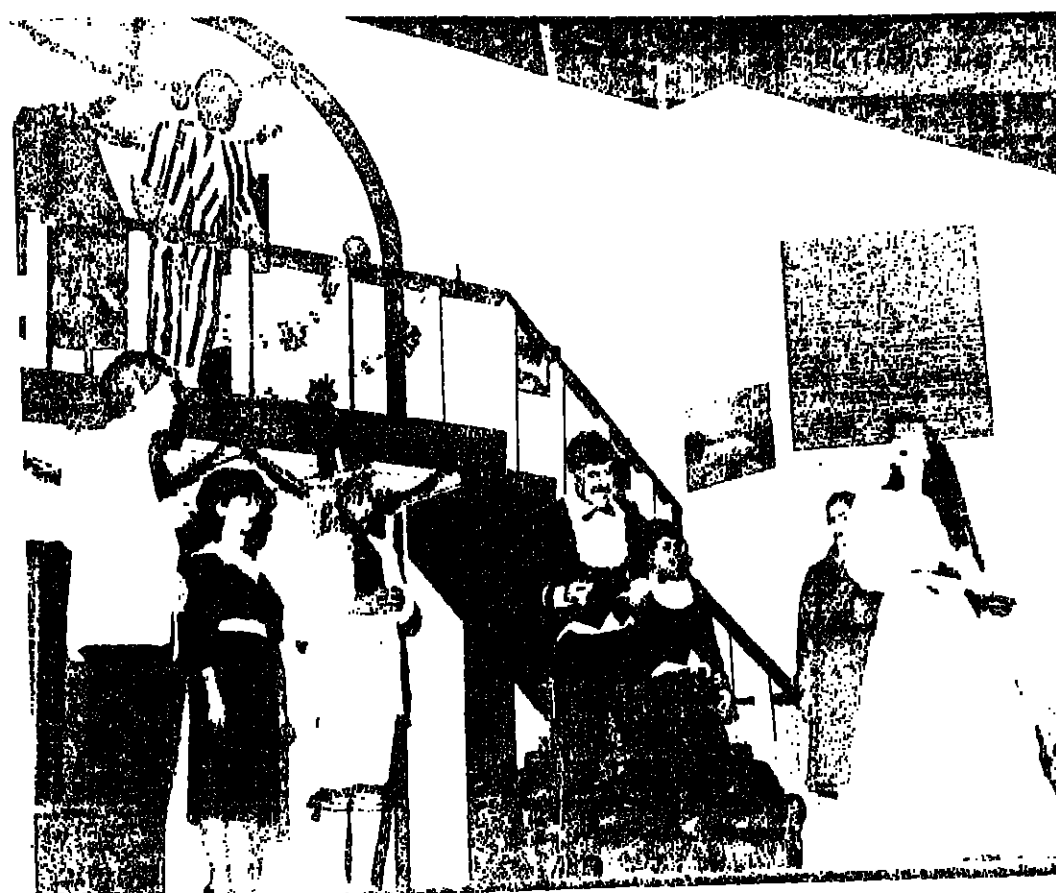
Active theatres, like the government-supported theatre Al-Walid, are administered by theatre directors and therefore do not act as a catalyst to any newcomers who may be considered a threat. Television stars such as Suhair Ruman who have tried to establish their own comedy theatres on cinema stages have failed commercially, as audiences have not had the habit of theatre-going in school or in adult life. In the downtown area of villages whose communities in the past have shown a mass interest in live entertainment, no "family theatre" has been created, or a programme of touring considered. Of course, some of these could be successfully achieved without government subsidization.

Grounds for optimism

With the establishment of a Ministry of Culture seven years ago, there are some grounds for optimism. Culture at least has been recognized as important enough to warrant its own ministry—an improvement on the last two decades when it was attached to other ministries such as that of youth, antiquities, information and tourism, which indicated a lack of commitment and concern for the social structure.

Culture, "the total of the intellectual ideas, beliefs, values and knowledge which constitute the social bases of social action," is a very broad area in which the performing arts can take only a small part. The Ministry's aim is to merge Islamic and modern culture into a harmonious fabric and to revive the national heritage in science, art and literature.

With such a vast ground to cover, the emphasis has been on



Theatrical productions are rarely supported by the government

Early theatre fails to fulfil its potential owing to lack of government support

effecting its policy through the printed word. In a short period, it has printed numerous books on fine art, poetry, theatre history, folklore and generalized culture. The Ministry, for administrative purposes, is divided into four departments each with its own budget and general director. The four sections are comprised of the Department of Antiquities, the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, the Ministry, and the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

The RCC

The RCC, originally conceived as a civilized cultural complex on the Western model with theatres, restaurants and exhibition halls, could have provided a

spawning ground for a national theatre and a training and support centre for local groups as well as a venue for visiting Arab and Western theatres.

In reality, it has deteriorated into a theatre for rent and suffers from an identity crisis. With its opening delayed till the 1980 Arab Summit, it has been associated primarily with conferences. Although not originally designed specifically as a conference hall, it has provided the government with the much needed facilities of a conference space.

The new Ministry has as yet no plans on rethinking the functions of the RCC which will continue as a well-kept but

underused building.

Future projects

A government-subsidized theatre continues in the Jebel Al-Walid theatre as it has done since the formation of the Department of Culture and Art in the 1980s. Producing nine to 12 plays a year, its output and technical facilities have not developed beyond the original format. The performing arts continue to be a neglected area. Although a national folklore group is planned for the beginning of 1988, no national children's theatre is given any consideration and any training

RCC will continue to be a well-kept, underused building

in music, dance and drama is left largely to private individuals. Culture is distributed chiefly through reviews, circulations, books and in enriching libraries; in keeping, in fact, with Islamic tradition.

The Ministry's main projects for the future are a national library, a national publishing house and a national conference on culture.

The prospect for the development of the performing arts in the country is very bleak and any hope that there may be lies with school and children's theatres. The Children's theatre, according to Mr Sawalha, is still in its infancy but is very much alive, attracting many writers and directors into its orbit.

The Haya Arts Centre is a well-established children's centre that produces local and international children plays and puppet shows. Still, theatre and the arts are not part of the school curriculum and any active school theatre exists only in the private and more elitist schools in the country.

If there is ever going to be a significant theatre movement, Mr Sawalha believes that the Ministry should have a policy of encouraging theatre at the roots in schools, in community centres, and clubs, in villages and towns countrywide, in television showing the theatre medium, in forming a national theatre group as an example of good theatre quality both technically and artistically, and should establish a system of awarding prizes for writing.

Now it's the brain's turn

himself at the top of the field, and is the Honorary President of the World Federation of Neurosurgeons, as well as being a world authority on peripheral nerve surgery.

Hudson, who runs the biggest centre of neurosurgery in North America, said although the field was young, relatively speaking, it had made great leaps forward.

He said it dealt with head injuries of varying degrees of seriousness, brain tumours, congenital injuries and diseases, congenital and degenerative conditions. It also involved a group of vascular conditions such as strokes, peripheral nerve problems, such as the case of a young man accidentally shot in the shoulder.

Hudson, who operated on him, said it would take one year for him to regain the use of his arm after surgery, and with the aid of physiotherapy.

"The difference between good

and bad results of neurosurgery is very small," Hudson told The Star. "A skilled surgeon is important, but what is not obvious is that a skilled anaesthetist is as important for good results."

He said the post-operative care given to neurological patients makes all the difference, and that is why, along with the surgeon and anaesthetist, properly trained nurses and physiotherapists are essential. They help monitor the patients in case of complications, and then complete their rehabilitation.

To make this team operative in Jordan, the University of Toronto is co-operating with the Palestine Hospital in a one-million Canadian dollar aid project, with the money to be spent mainly on the training of the nursing and physiotherapy team working with patients.

This type of treatment not only requires skill, but special equipment and certain types of

antibiotics as well as proper anaesthesia. It has become easier lately with the development of imaging machines and microscopes. Some of this equipment will also be made available to the hospital through the programme.

Canada has provided a lot of aid to this country, but this time the assistance is not official, that is, country-to-country, but is private and direct. Through the university's and Dr Hudson's interest, the money was made available for the training programme from the Canadian International Development Agency to the university itself.

Dr Hudson made clear the funds had not come from CIDA's allotment to Jordan, but had been provided to the University itself.

He was here, he said, to get first-hand experience of what was happening at the hospital, where he also operated himself. He also held meetings with Jordanian health officials, doctors and surgeons, who all agreed that the kind of assistance his university was providing was required in Jordan. What they did not agree about, he said, was where to provide it, but they did admit that a private hospital was a good start.

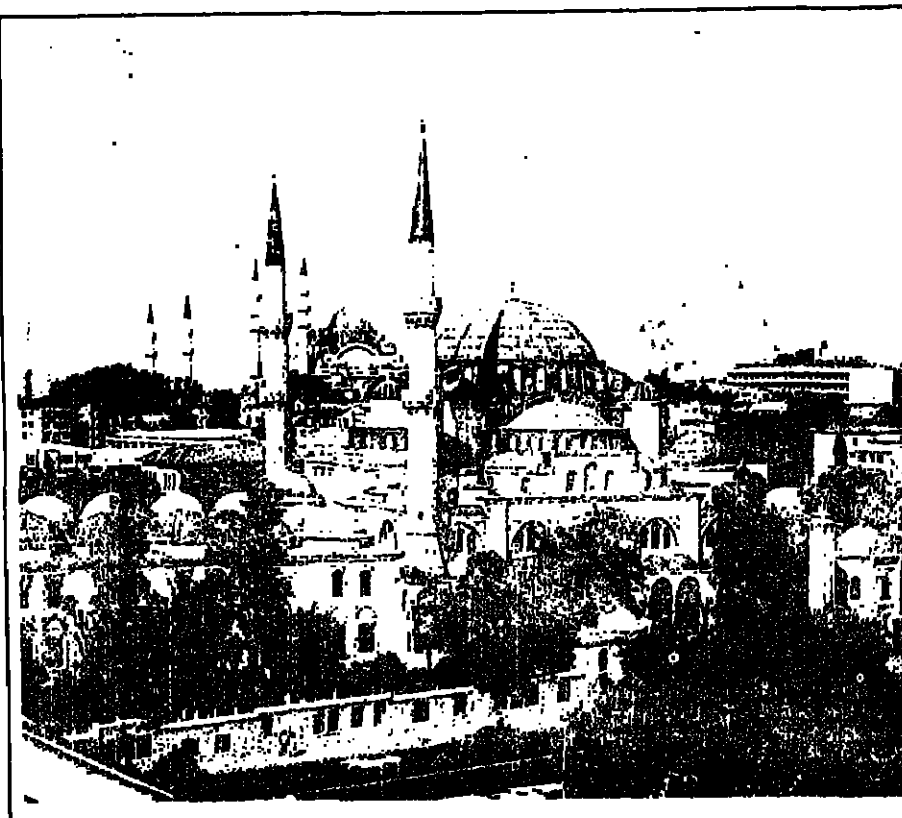
"What we would like to see is the establishment of a very high quality centre to be a resource both for Jordan and for the Middle East," he said. "That is my dream."

And it has been Khouri's dream, also. He trained rigorously under Hudson before returning to work here, and he established the Jordan Neuroscience Society, whose endowment fund should yield proceeds to help pay for needy patients.

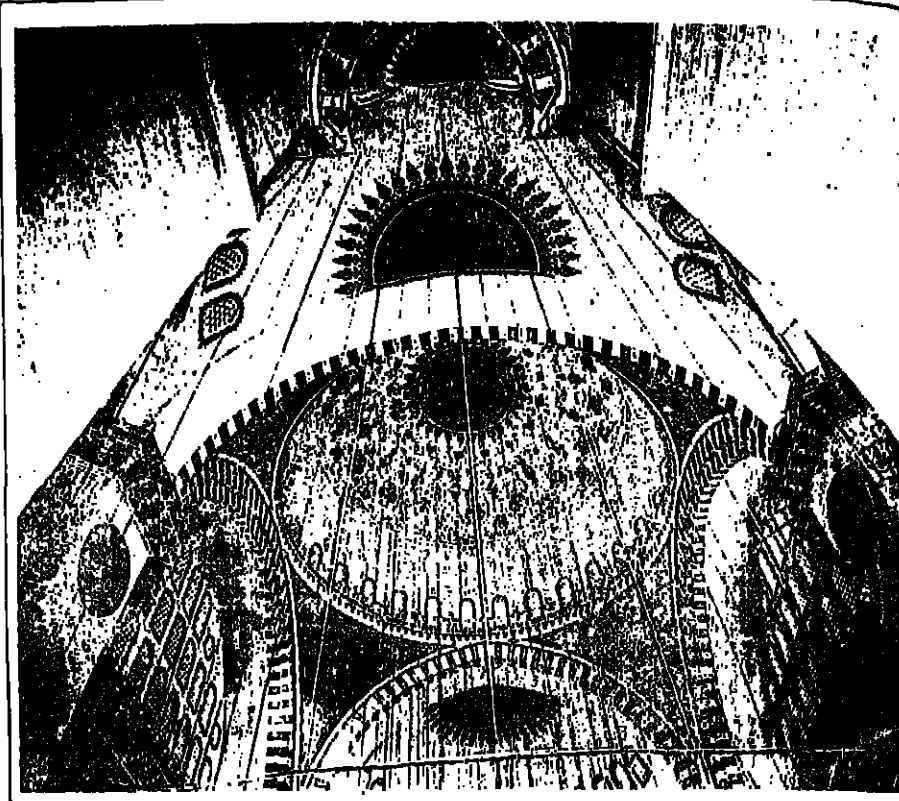
Hudson concluded his talk with The Star by saying that there were two fields which vied for research and development: heart and brain. Heart had had its share, and now it was the turn of the brain. "A country like Jordan should have both," Hudson said.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 5

مركز من الأصل



The Mosque of Sehzade



The Mosque of Süleymaniye

Magnificent Sinan

AMMAN (Star) — This year Turkey commemorates a great architect on the 400th anniversary of his death, and the Jordan National Gallery features his photographs of his works. He is Sinan ibn Abdülmennan, Chief Court Architect under three sultans from 1538 to 1588. During these fifty years in office, Sinan designed and executed all major public buildings in Istanbul as well as scores of others throughout the vast Ottoman Empire. Of the approximately 450 buildings ascribed to him, 198 still remain, in full or in part, their sixteenth century form and character. More significant than the number of buildings Sinan produced, however, is the impact he has had on his contemporaries and generations of architects since. He was respected in his own time because he could inject into the themes of his domical structures the aspirations of the Ottoman court and society, identified with the Ottoman classical style in architecture. Sinan has become one of the pillars of Turkish culture. He is revered by architects today because his masterpieces, the Sehzade, Süleymaniye, and Selimiye mosques, represent the peak in Turkish architecture.

Little is known about Sinan's origins and childhood. He came from the province of Kayseri (the ancient Caesarea Cappadocia) and was conscripted, probably in 1512, to serve in the Imperial army. Nine years later he took his place among the ranks of the Janissaries. From 1521 to 1538, he participated in the various military campaigns of Süleyman the Magnificent. These campaigns were of utmost importance to Sinan's development as an architect for not only was he commissioned to build or repair military structures such as bridge fortifications and war-houses, but he was also given the opportunity to visit many cities of historical importance. It would not be unreasonable to contend that an architect of Sinan's calibre would have examined and evaluated any architectural monument he came across on the campaign routes, and stored the information away in his mind for future reference.

Sinan's Janissary education included the learning of a craft: he became a master carpenter.

The experience gained from building with wood stayed with him throughout his career. During his active military service he restored old mosques and shrines when the army wintered in a major city. Through the 1530s, while he was stationed in Istanbul between campaigns, he designed small buildings in and around the capital. His earliest works consisted of three tiny mosques, which have not survived in their original condition. They must have attracted the attention of influential figures at Court, however, as upon the death of the Chief Court Architect in 1538, Sinan was appointed in his place. With the construction of the Haseki Mosque, Istanbul, which he built for Süleyman the Magnificent's wife Hürrem Sultan (Roxelana), there began one of the most remarkable careers in the history of architecture.

Although a great many detailed accounts exist relating to the construction methods of Ottoman architecture, no theoretical treatise dating from the sixteenth century or earlier has come to light. Architecture was considered to be a craft and the secrets of the trade, passed on from master to apprentice, were apparently well guarded. For this reason, Sinan's professional mind is inaccessible to us. However, it is clear from his buildings that he was familiar with Euclidean geometry, that he understood the principles of space organization, and that he had a feeling for the subtle manifestations of centrality and axially in architecture.

Sinan's early building complexes, such as the Haseki Mosque and the Mihriah Sultan Mosque, Üsküdar, are not noted for their site planning; the arrangement of the buildings lacks geometry and order. But two other great building projects deserve special comment. These are the mosques of Sehzade (Prince) Mehmed (1543-1548) and Süleymaniye (1550-1557), both in Istanbul and both commissioned by Süleyman the Magnificent (See photos above). He had the first built in memory of his favourite son who died of smallpox at the age of twenty two, and ordered the second to provide his capital city with a

splendid higher education centre.

With its quadriform super-structure, symmetrical plan, and vast prayer hall of an austere simplicity in contrast to the wealth of external decoration, the Sehzade Mehmed Mosque marks a turning point in classical Ottoman architecture. For it is in this mosque that Sinan reverses the principle of interiority, fundamental to Islamic building, by emphasizing the outer skin of the structure.

The mausoleum of the prince, which stands among other tombs in the traditional cemetery garden behind the mosque, is similarly enriched by an ornamental veneer on the outside as well as being colourfully decorated inside. Its interior walls are tied from the floor to the base of the dome in blue, turquoise, lilac,

green and yellow. On the outside, the faces of the octagonal structure are constructed of polychrome stonework surmounted by a ribbed dome on a fluted circular drum.

Sinan considered the Sehzade a work of his "apprenticeship." But his patron Süleyman the Magnificent must have judged it a masterpiece, since barely two years after its completion ground was broken for the finest of the Sultan's mosques in Istanbul. The Süleymaniye Mosque and its numerous attendant buildings were built on and around a vast rectangular plaza, created by means of an elaborate system of foundations and retaining walls on a hillside overlooking the Golden Horn, on the Bosphorus.

On the west of the mosque compound are madrasahs (theological schools) and the medical

madrasah — all built on a terrace with a row of thirty-five shops tucked under it. To the north are the hospital and the kitchens, with guest rooms for the caravanserai in the basement, facing the street at the back. Overlooking the Golden Horn on the east side of the plaza, behind the shopping street at a lower level, are the second pair of madrasahs — the Third and Fourth — unique formations with stepped arcades and rooms on either side of sloping inner courts. Placed under the twin madrasahs is a string of eight-teen more rooms for graduate students. On the south side of the mosque, in the traditional cemetery garden, stand the octagonal tombs of Süleyman the Magnificent and his wife Hürrem Sultan.

The history of Islam does not offer a liturgically definite place of prayer. The form of the place does not change the nature of prayer. Indeed, the dictum everywhere is a masjid has been attested by the formidable variety in Islamic mosque architecture. The form of the mosque has been culturally, but not liturgically established. As the outcome of this liberty in design, we witness the rise of many regional mosque styles three of which, the Arab, the Irano-Central Asian and the Ottoman are particularly conspicuous, although Indian contribution to the Islamic architectural scene, with its exuberant varieties, Mamluk style in Egypt, and a great number of architectural styles from the peripheries of the Classical Islamic lands are no less important from a pure architectural point of view.

The three great culture areas of Islam developed three separate typologies of mosque design. The first and foremost was the so-called Arabic Mosque, the primary source of all ulterior mosque design, and always a reference to the Prophet's house. It has kept its basic characteristics throughout Islamic history. Although universally adopted, especially in the early centuries of the Islamic history, and continuing in provincial religious buildings of lesser dimensions, its real geographical constituency has been the Arabic speaking lands. Its hallmark is

the great multi-support horizontal hall, and the courtyard integrated to it through an arcade system. It is the expression of a concept which is closest to the early egalitarian spirit of Islam, and spatially less pretentious.

In Iran and Central Asia, after the eleventh century, another mosque typology, the so-called Iwan-type was developed. To the old multi-support hall was added a pattern consisting of a large iwan (a rectangular recess covered by a vault; an old Iranian motif) and a domed chamber, serving as a private prayer hall for the Sultan or governor (a madrasah), located at the centre of the interior, next to the "mihrab."

It was a motif emphasizing a political symbolism, which was alien to the original spirit of equality of the prayers, and disturbing the homogeneity of the corresponding interior space. In time, this motif became attached to the image of mosque and its early political symbolism has been partly forgotten. But in Iran and Central Asia, the courtyard with iwans, instead of the prayer hall proper, constituted the core of the mosque design.

The third great style was that of the Ottoman Turks which found its full development at the hand of Sinan. Its conspicuous sign was the domed hall. With it, the Muslim mosque tradition, faithful to its universal principle of variety, absorbed one more component from the vocabulary of universal architecture: the domed space. Again the Turkish mosque was the great symbol of imperial power. Nevertheless, like in all other cases, religious symbolism eventually prevailed over others. Sinan was the architect-engineer who shaped the final form of this latest style in the Islamic mosque design.

The objective of the exhibition at the Jordan National Gallery was to give the viewer a taste of Sinan's architecture through the eyes of one of Turkey's leading photographers, Sami Güner. To emphasize the subtleties of the details, the photographs were displayed in a large format measuring 100 by 75 centimetres.

In Brief

Production of potash during the first five months of 1988, amounted to 128,900 tonnes, compared with 480,800 tonnes in the same period of 1987. The production increased by 118,000 tonnes, which is 123 per cent.

Iraq was ranked first among Arab countries importing Jordanian products in February 1988. Exports from Jordan to Iraq amounted to JD 8.03 million compared with JD 1.94 million in February 1987. In other words, the imports rose by JD 6.82 of million, or 350 per cent.

In the other hand, Jordan's imports from Iraq during the same month amounted to JD 8.7 million compared with JD 6.9 million in February 1987.

The above figures show the trade between the two countries is balanced. The difference amounted to JD 663,700.

The Royal Jordanian Airline is moving the free zone at Queen Alia International Airport to its new site which links both the north and the south wings of the airport buildings.

The new site's area is 1900 square metres which will give a chance for more volume of goods to be sold at the market.

The Commercial Centres Corporation has announced that the commercial protocol No. 10 for 1988, between Egypt and Jordan has been finalized.

The protocol allows the export of local products to Egypt through the Jordanian Commercial Centre in Cairo in a total amount of \$1 million transferable annually.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Jordanian Commercial Centres Corporation is holding its annual industrial exhibition in Amman in September.

In the exhibition, which is going to last for 10 days, samples of the local products of 34 companies are shown, while other companies are selling their products to the people directly.

The assets of the Central Bank of Jordan increased by JD 13.27 million in May 1988 compared with the previous month. The assets amounted to JD 181.89 million of which JD 122.10 million in foreign currency, and JD 616.71 million in local currency.

25 AUGUST 1988

Money exchangers question the grounds of the new regulations

AMMAN (Star) — Money exchangers are given only two weeks to close their bank accounts abroad and replace them with similar accounts in local banks.

Officials at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) held a meeting, headed by CBJ's Governor Hussein Al-Qasem, on Monday with 20 money exchangers to discuss the dimensions of this decision, which was issued on 22 June 1988 by the Committee of Economic Security.

During the meeting money exchangers explained the difficulties behind the enforcement of the decision which is still going to be executed on the scheduled date.

Earlier in June, the Exchangers' Representative Committee presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai explaining the negative effects of the above-mentioned decision not just on exchangers but also on the Jordanian dinar and the local money market in general.

The decision, they said, will

cause anxiety among people dealing in the foreign currency market. Therefore people are going to look for new markets in Bahrain or Cyprus, for example.

They also said that the decision will affect remittances. Expatriates would prefer to keep their money abroad. As a result the flow of foreign currencies is going to be very weak.

The decision, which prohibits exchangers from dealing with transfers and transactions, is going to limit the exchangers' dealing to money exchange, which now represents 10-15 per cent of their total work.

According to the memorandum exchangers are an important part of the banking system in Jordan, which made the dinar the only powerful and stable currency in the area, with the exception of the oil Gulf currencies.

Moreover there is a sum of JD 250 million in the West Bank, which could be changed into

dollars if the dinar loses its convertibility (which is quiet possible); thereby decreasing its value.

Mr Ghazi Saudi, vice-president of the Saudi Exchange Company, said that the stability of the Jordanian money market had played a big role in attracting foreign currencies and investments.

The new measures will shake the market's stability, the convertibility of the dinar, and therefore money would be attracted outwards not inwards, he said.

In dealing with local banks, exchangers will not be able to provide the market with the needed foreign currencies, which would be a strong reason to start a black market in Jordan, he added. Experience from neighbouring countries is a very good example of what might happen, he said.

The new measures were not based on solid foundations, said another money exchanger on

condition of anonymity. "It seems that CBJ's officials are experimenting their theories on the economy", he added.

"If we close our accounts abroad, as the measures say, what are we going to do with cheques already issued?" asked Mr Saudi.

Cheques could be cashed any time for 12 months after being issued, he said. If anybody wants to cash his cheque after those two weeks, he will find no deposit to cover the amount stated, he added. Money exchangers will be sued for two main reasons: non-covered cheques and cases of harm and damage.

He said that the CBJ did not consider how to change the Penal Code otherwise who is going to guarantee the cases of harm and damage?

It is important to discuss the solutions before the implementation of the measures, he emphasized.

Government backs business in Iraq

By Leila Deeb
Special to The Star

JORDAN MUST play a major part in the reconstruction of Iraq, said the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Hamdi Tabba'a.

"We must build on the excellent brotherly and economic relations we have with Iraq, based upon the pillars established by His Majesty King Hussein," he said.

All along the two countries have enjoyed excellent relations, he added, and it is time now for the private sectors of both Iraq and Jordan to set to work together, particularly on joint ventures, whether in Jordan or Iraq.

Mr Tabba'a has met with representatives of the various chambers of commerce, business associations and other organizations, and has told their members that the government would

back their work to its full capability.

"I believe they have to form an economic front", where all private sector forces are put to work for this cause," he said.

For example, he added, the contracting association could form a consortium of first class companies to go into reconstruction in Iraq, while businessmen with import-export experience, which includes banking, should try to give a boost to the two-way business.

He stressed that the infrastructure in Jordan is perfectly ready for a larger portion of business, and could take in local, Arab and foreign investment. The new regulations, announced by the government last week, facilitated that, particularly with cancelling the licensing of new industrial projects. Reducing or abolishing customs duties on

raw and basic industrial materials, and on machinery and tools, would reflect on the price of the finished product, which would be cheaper and more competitive, both locally and internationally.

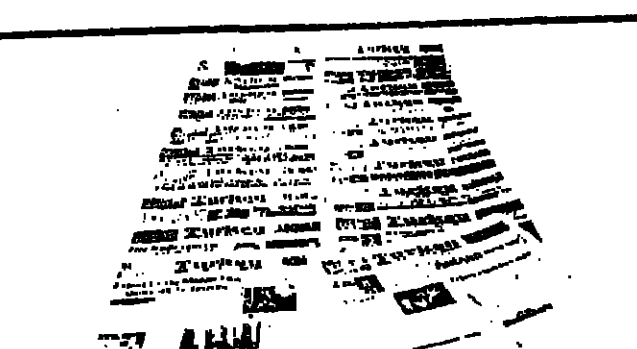
The new regulations have brought Jordanian economy back to normal. "We are a free enterprise-oriented economy, and new industries could play an important role," he said.

Businessmen should study the Iraqi and Jordanian market requirements and respond to them by establishing the required industrial projects, preferably, as mentioned before, in joint ventures, he said.



Hamdi Tabba'a

"We'll be more than happy to receive Iraqi businessmen who would take part in our economic development plan," Tabba'a said.



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THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

ALGERIA

Steel tube coating. Tender no RB2000. Supply, in three lots, of steel tube coating to workshops in Ghardaia. Details on payment of AD 500 from Entreprise Nationale des Tubes & Transformation des Produits Plats Annab, Direction du Développement & de la Planification, Route de la Gare, PO Box 131, Zone Industrielle de Reghaia, Wilaya de Boumerdes, CD 6 September.

Transport. Tender no 09/88/IVPE. Supply, installation and start-up of a pneumatic transport network for steel and cast iron samples between the ACCO1 and ACCO2 laboratories of the El-Hadjar complex. Details on payment of AD 150 from Entreprise Nationale de Siderurgie (Sider), Complexe Siderurgique d'El-Hadjar, Division Approvisionnement, Service CCP, PO Box 2055, Annaba CD 6 September.

Motorpump sets. Tender no 8323/AY/DIV. Supply of towable motorpump sets. Details on payment of AD 400 from Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puiss, Antenne d'Alger, Base des Vergers, Birkhadem, Algiers, or from Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puiss, Direction du Soutien Logistique, Département Achats, PO Box 220, Hassi-Messaoud, Wilaya de Ourgla CD not stated.

Tractors. Tender no 002/DCL/88. Supply of five extra-long road tractors. Details on payment of AD 200 from Ministère de l'Hydraulique & des Forêts, Entreprise Nationale Hydro-Technique, Direction Centrale Logistique, 23 Chemin Gaddouch Abdokader, Ben Aknoun, Algiers, telephone 782361-3, telex 61383 dz. CD 28 August.

Carbon dioxide production unit. Tender no 03/88/DEV. Supply, installation, and start-up of a carbon dioxide production unit with an hourly capacity of 2.5-3 tonnes and a storage capacity of 400 tonnes. The carbon dioxide will be recovered from the effluent of the Ammidal (NH3) ammonia complex in Annaba. Details on payment of AD 500 from Entreprise Nationale de Production & de Distribution des Gaz Industriels (ENG), PO Box 247, Route de Barakli, Gue de Constantine, Kouba, Algiers, CD 13 September.

Dairy. Tender no 12/88. Supply, installation, and start-up of a dairy farm in Souk-Ahras, with a daily production capacity of 80,000 litres of milk, and daily production and packaging of one tonne of butter. Details on payment of AD 300 from Office Régional du Lait & des Produits Laitiers de l'Est, Oraili, Direction Générale, Secrétariat des Marchés, Route d'El-Hadjar, Aissik, Annaba, CD 28 August.

EGYPT

Reservoir construction and pumping station rehabilitation. Contract no 17/K/12. Construction of two 2,000-cubic-metre capacity elevated reservoirs, rehabilitation of 18 existing elevated reservoirs with a capacity ranging from 800 to 1,200 cubic metres and rehabilitation of two booster pumping stations, including

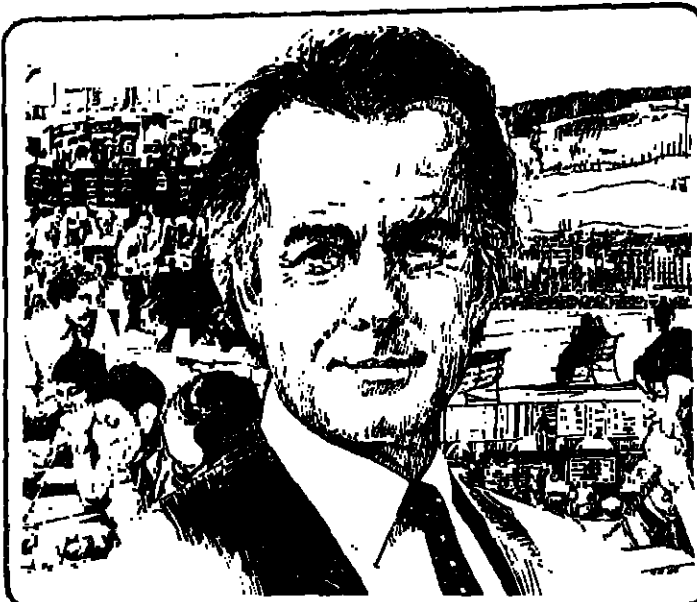
supply of new equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of CE 500 from Purchasing & Contracts Department, National Organisation for Potable Water & Sanitary Drainage (NOP WASD), Sixth Floor, Mogamma Building, Tahrir Square, Cairo, telephone 549894, telex 63057 gosad un. CD 28 October.

Water pumping station construction. Construction of the new Kassas water pumping station in Ismailiya governorate. Details from Mechanical & Electrical Department, Ministry of Public Works & Water Resources, 3 El-Sheikh Street, Cairo, CD 17 October.

Port works. Removal of wrecks and other obstacles, and dredging to improve the access channel to Alexandria harbour. Work includes removal of the existing beacon and construction of a new one. Financed by the World Bank. Details from General Organisation for Industrial & Mining Complexes, Thawra Building, 14 El-Ahli Street, Cairo, telephone 923840/923790/923983, telex 92364 orip un. CD 17 October.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Works, Ministry of Public Works & Water Resources, 5A El-Gohary Street, Dokki, Cairo, telephone 3484602/3487375/3487655, telex 93549, epadp un, cable DELTATILE:

Pipe installation. Tender no 03/88. Construction of the drainage project of 11,300 faddans in Masanda zone — Beni Suef governorate, which involves the installation of PUC plastic, corrugated, perforated pipes, with 80-millimetre diameter for laterals, and supply and installation of cement pipes of various diameters for collectors and related structures. Open to African Development Bank member countries only. Bid bond is 1 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of EE 250, CD 1 October.



Pipe installation. Tender no 988. Construction of the drainage project of 8,800 faddans in Mershat el-Dahab Zone, Minya governorate, which involves the installation of PUC plastic, corrugated, perforated pipes with 80-millimetre diameters for laterals, and supply and installation of cement pipes of various diameters for collectors and related structures. Bid bond is 1 per cent of tender price. Open to African Development Bank member countries only. Details on payment of EE 250, CD 1 October.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from El-Nasr Cement & Chemical Industries Company, 28 Sherif Pasha Street, Imbilla Building Cairo:

Hydrazine. Tender no 5. Supply of 2,000 kilos of hydrazine type N2 H4 for boilers. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of EE 25, CD 30 August.

System repair. Tender no 8. Repair of 72 platinum and rodium systems. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of EE 50, CD 5 September.

Admiralty tube. Tender no 7. Supply of 850 seamless admiralty tubes. Bid and performance bonds are 2 per cent of tender price and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of EE 60, CD 6 September.

IRAQ
Polypropylene. Tender no 36/5/88. Supply of polypropylene. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5 from Cashier, State Battery Manufacturing Enterprise, Ministry of Industry & Minerals, PO Box 190, Baghdad, telex 212712 batren lk, cable BATREN BAGHDAD, CD 30 August.

Combine harvesters. Tender no EC/1/88. Supply of combine harvesters. Details on payment of ID 5 from Import Department, Machinery Section, State Machinery Trading Company, PO Box 2218, Baghdad, telex 213731/212193 lk. CD 28 August.

Railway maintenance equipment. Tender no RP/13/12. Supply of maintenance equipment. Details on payment of ID 25 from Central Stores & Purchasing Department, Iraqi Republic Railways Establishment, Main Station Building, Baghdad, CD not stated.

KUWAIT

Details of the following 12 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Yousef al-Shamal Building, Near Al-Sharg Police Station, Tareq Bin Ziad Street, Safat, telex 44048 ctc kt:

Paper. Tender no M/P/1-88/88. Supply, to the Information Ministry, of paper. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50, CD 4 October.

Press equipment. Tender no M/P/2-88/88. Supply, installation, testing and operation, for the Information Ministry, of equipment for the government press. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30, CD 9 October.

Steel pipes and joints. Tender no N/247/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of steel pipes and joints. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20, CD 4 September.

Drilling equipment. Tender no 2786/C. Supply, to Kuwait Oil Company, of drilling equipment. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30, CD 30 August.

Heat treatment equipment. Tender no N/215/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of heat treatment equipment. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20, CD 4 September.

Galvanised pipe joints. Tender no 3096/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of galvanised pipe-joints. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30, CD 28 August.

Heat exchanger pipes. Tender no 4275/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company — Shuaiba refinery — of heat exchanger pipes. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30, CD 28 August.

Vacuum tower turnplates. Tender no 040R/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company — Mina Abdullah refinery — of vacuum tower turnplates. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 2, CD 28 August.

Seawater inlet maintenance. Tender no MEW/22/17-88/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Maintenance, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of seawater inlets in Doha South stations. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20, CD 21 August.

Building cleaning. Tender no MEW/22/17-88/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Carrying out cleaning, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of the construction of water resources development centre. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20, CD 21 August.

Bedroom and bathroom construction. Tender no T/1988/34. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, for Kuwait Oil Company, of bedrooms and bathrooms for 23 homes in northern Amari. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50, CD 28 August.

Heat exchangers. Tender no N/212/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of heat exchangers, of the bridge lock type. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50, CD 13 September.

MAURITANIA

Road maintenance equipment. Tender no 2788. Supply, in five lots, of trucks, tractors, loaders, trailers and shelters to set up a road maintenance and sand removing unit for the Equipment Ministry. Financed by the European Development Fund. Details from Ministère des Travaux publics, Direction des Travaux publics, PO Box 237, Nouakchott, or Service d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 51 Rue de Bellevue, 75782 Paris Cedex 16, France, telephone 45018885, CD 17 September.

MOROCCO

Rabies vaccine. Tender no 2782. Supply, in nine lots, of equipment and material to a laboratory to manufacture rabies vaccine. Financed by the EEC. Details on payment of MD 500 or ECU 60 from Société de Production Pharmaceutique, Route de naires, Biopharma, Kilo 2, Route de Casablanca, PO Box 4558, Alcazar, Casablanca, telephone 21892/28454, telex 32052 m; or from Service d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 51 Rue de Bellevue, 75782 Paris Cedex 16, France, telephone 45018885, CD 6 September.

Irrigation project. Supply of 120 small and medium scale irrigation schemes, including spate irrigation, 2) equipment for spate irrigation, 3) vehicles and equipment, 4) funding for technical assistance and staff training. Details from Director of Directorate for Rural Engineering (DER), Ministry of Agriculture & Agrarian Reform, Rabat, telex 31932/31038. CD not stated.

Locomotive tractors. Supply of 12 locomotive tractors. Details on payment of MD 100 from Office Nationale des Chemins de Fer, Direction du Matériel & de la Traction, Bureau des Marchés, Rue d'arrondissement el-Ghazli, Rabat, telephone 74747, extension 2828, telex 32713 farmate m. CD 12 September.

Radio network. Tender no 1788. Supply of radio communication network. Financed by the World Bank. Details on payment of MD 100 from Office Régional de Matériel, Bureau Agricole de Quarante, hamed V, PO Box 29, Quarante, telex 72916 m. CD 1 September.



TENDER FOR the supply of plastic syringes and pasteurised needles for the Royal Health Services Directorate, the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Department for JD 40. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 15 September 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of a truck (tipwagon) for the Joint Services Council of South Shouma District. Tender documents are available at the South Shouma Municipality for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 1 September 1988.

TENDER NO 27/88. Construction work for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 20. Bond: five per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 12 September 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of mercury light units for Sama Municipality, Irbid. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 28 August 1988.

TENDER FOR asphalt work in Zarga for the Directorate of Public Security. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Department, Jabal Al-Hussein. Closing date: 4 September 1988.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department, (tenders' numbers, subjects, documents, fees, and closing dates are mentioned respectively):

- (1) 442/88, search-lights, JD 2, 12 September 1988.
- (2) 443/88, washing and drying machines, JD 4, 10 September 1988.
- (3) 444/88, water-pump for fire extinguishing, JD 2, 3 September 1988.
- (4) 434/88, water-pumps, JD 2, 21 September 1988.
- (5) 398/88, communication network, JD 2, 10 September 1988.

(RE-INVITATION). Tender No. 78/88. Construction work in Balqa for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Department for JD 15. Bond: three per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 31 August 1988.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department, (tenders' numbers, subjects, documents, fees, and closing dates are mentioned respectively):

- (1) 437/88, communication equipment, JD 5, 19 September 1988.
- (2) 435/88, Microfilm machine, Facsimile, Laser typewriter, projector, slides, and compact disk-drive unit, JD 5, 7 September 1988.
- (3) 431/88, cables for the lighting system at the International Airport, JD 5, 31 August 1988.
- (4) 389/88, materials, equipment, and spare parts for the kidney dialysis machine, JD 25, 27 September 1988.
- (5) 348/88, mail envelopes, JD 4, 31 August 1988.
- (6) 440/88, English and Arabic typing-machines, and refrigerators, JD 2, 27 August 1988.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: University of Jordan 879134, Ministry of Public Works 688491, General Supplies Department 641495, Ministry of Education 688181/12 lines, Ministry of Health 686131/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 644700/701, Arab Potash Co. 686185, Royal Jordanian 679263, Jordan Cement Factories 686109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 680144, Jordan Electricity Authority 815615, Water Authority 686111, Directorate of Buildings 649145/642842.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Active market

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

INDUSTRIES AGAIN dominated the market for a second week. The industries' share of the market was 73.4 per cent this week. The shares of the intermediate Petro-Chemicals Company traded by 15.48 per cent, and the Arab Aluminium Industries traded by 14.54 per cent of the total market.

Divided among 2,129 contracts a total of 1,273,336 shares was handled this week, at a total trading volume of JD 1,415,594. The daily handling average, therefore, amounted to JD 263,118. In the Over-the-Counter market a total of 94,826 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 38,821.

The shares of 61 companies were traded in the market, classified as follows:

Share of Market	This Week	Last Week	+	-	0	Total	Weekly Entries
Banks	22.144%	30.048%	7	5	3	17	85
Insurance	1.218%	1.350%	3	1	3	7	13
Services	3.218%	3.508%	2	4	3	9	27
Industrials	73.420%	65.093%	11	12	5	28	112
Total			23	22	16	61	217

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,415,594) was as follows:

	Tuesday 16.8.88	Wednesday 17.8.88	Thursday 20.8.88	Sunday 21.8.88	Monday 22.8.88
	22.69%	23.75%	16.55%	17.40%	20.02%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows:

Intermed. Petro-Chem. 21.085%, 15.488% — Arab Aluminium Ind. 19.802%, 14.539% — Arab Bank, 54.757%, 12.126% — Jo. Cement Fac. 8.720%, 6.402% — Nat. Steel 8.377%, 6.151% — Fin. & Cr. Corp. 6.200%, 1.373% — Darco. 5.884%, 1.299% — Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp. 5.455%, 1.208% — Jo. electricity, 32.198%, 1.038% — Int. Contracting & Ins. 19.428%, .825% — Jo. Press/Al-Ra'i 15.566%, .501% — Jo. French Ins. 36.708%, .446% — Dar Al-Sha'ab 13.259%, .427% — Yarmouk Ins. & Re-ins. 30.498%, .371% — Universal Ins. 12.618%, .153% — United Ins. 10.921%, .133%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
16-8	36.893%	1.160%	2.439%	80.707%
17-8	22.848%	1.802%	4.217%	71.533%
20-8	16.161%	.189%	2.583%	81.085%
21-8	21.518%	2.312%	2.732%	73.439%
22-8	11.973%	.714%	3.665%	83.448%
Weekly Average				
This week	21.598%	1.196%	3.163%	74.042%
Last Week	30.088%	1.200%	3.886%	54.005%

Development Bonds
— Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 400 bonds for JD 4236 (21.8.88)
— Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,050 (21.8.88)
— Maturity 1990, 8 1/2% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,070 (21.8.88)
— Maturity 1995, 8 % per annum, 18 bonds for JD 201 (21.8.88)
— Maturity 1998, 7 % per annum, 588 bonds for JD 5,112 (21.8.88)
— Jo Glass Ind. loan, Maturity 1995, 9 % per annum, 4 bonds for JD 4,082 (22.8.88)

World of computers

By Tareq Al-Safadi

AMMAN (Star) — As most computer users know, Ashton-Tate has set the standard in Relational Data Base Management Systems by the release of its dBASE package. It has become the standard that many ROEMS producers try to measure up to. While many of us today are (at least) familiar with the programme others (like Software development Houses, and programmers) have long appreciated its capabilities, and they have recognized it as a reliable software package for developing new applications.

dBASE IV comes with lots of documentations and makes it easy to follow manuals. It comes with easy-to-use installation and configuration programmes. The user can use these programmes to install and configure the programme to fit his/her own computer system.

When the programme is run the user will notice the ever famous dot prompt of dBASE III+. From that dot the user can issue many commands and instructions to tell the programme to perform certain tasks. The improvement done here is that the user can issue commands that are 1024 characters long. This is a new improvement that the programme has over its predecessor, and rivals alike.

Those of us, who got used to using the "ASSIST," take heart, dBASE IV has developed a similar but more advanced system called: Control Centre Co-ordinator. With this system, the user can control all open files, manipulate data, create new files, generate reports, design and print mailing labels and lists, and do more.

File structure has been developed so that the user can use up to 255 fields in any record. Many users and developers will hail this development. Because the older sister of the programme was limited to only 128 fields per record.

One of the major developments, present in the new release, is the new indexing system. The new index file (.MDX) can control up to 50 different indexes on the same data file (.DBF file). With the new system, when changes are made on any indexed field in the file, these changes will automatically be reflected on by the controlling index file (.MDX).

The number of files, that can be open at any time, has been increased to 99 files certain of all types. This development included an increase in the number of types that dBASE IV can now import from or export to.

With the new release the user can issue special instructions to use pop up windows. This can be used by programmers to give messages to the user during the execution of any application.

Some new facilities were added to the built-in editor; such as: automatic indentation of code lines (while programming). The ability to print the System (programme) flowchart. The ability to create and use MACROS from the keyboard.

The best for least: The most appreciated improvement (actually addition) to dBASE III+ was the introduction of a full-fledged implementation of SQL (Structured Query Language). In the SQL mode the dot prompt becomes an SQL prompt that accepts the same instructions as does the IBM's Mainframe based data base system, DB2.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD
INVITATION TO TENDER NO. 18F/88

JPMC announces the invitation to Tender No. (18F/88) for 500000 MTS (Five Hundred Thousand Meters of Safety fuses and 500 five hundred Tons of special Gelatine).

The Tender Documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman Supply Department until 2,00 pm local time Wednesday 14.9.1988. Application for documents should be accompanied by a Nonrefundable Fee of JD. (35) for each set of Tender Documents.

The closing date for Submission Tender is 12.00 hours local time Wednesday 21.9.1988.

Wasef Azar,
Managing Director.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. LTD.
INVITATION TO TENDER NO. 17F/88

JPMC announces the invitation to Tender No. 17F/88 (two cranes related to fertilizer unit).

The Tender Documents are available at JPMC Offices in Amman, Supply Department until 2:00 PM local time Wednesday 28th Sept. 1988. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD. (25) for each set of Tender Documents.

The Closing Date for submission tender is 12:00 hours local time 5, Oct. 1988.

Wasef Azar
Managing Director.

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/16
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	9-8 3/4	6 3/8-5 7/8	8 1/4-7 3/4	8 1/8-7 3/4
2 MTHS	9 1/16-8 13/16	6 3/8-5 7/8	8 1/2-8	8 1/4-7 7/8
3 MTHS	9 1/16-8 13/16	6 3/8-5 7/8	8 5/8-1/8	8 3/8-8
6 MTHS	9 1/4-9	6 1/2-6	8 7/8-3/8	8 1/2-8 1/8
1 Year	9 7/16-1/4	6 3/4-1/4	9 1/8-8 5/8	8 3/4-8 3/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 17.8.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday	Friday	Monday
	22.8.88	19.8.88	14.8.88
DEM	1.9190	1.8925	1.8810
SFR	1.8105	1.5915	1.5780
FRF	6.5060	6.4125	6.3780
DFL	2.1805	2.1390	2.1257
LIT	1,417.00	1,406.50	1,398.00
CAS	1,2291	1,2271	1,2198
YEN	134.05	133.88	132.95
£	1.6880	1.7025	1.7195
GOLD	432.00	432.00	430.40
SILVER	6.64	6.68	6.72

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	103.5	108	\$	374
S. Lira	0.111	0.117	£	632.8
L. Lira	10.2	10.5	DEM	195.7
I. Dinar	400	450	SFR	232.9
K. Dinar	1380	1370	FRF	57.7
E. Pound	185	175	Yen(100)	279.5
UAE.Dh	105	108	DFL	173.4
Q. Riyal	105.5	108.5	SKR	57.4
O. Riyal	1010	1020	LIT(100)	26.4
B. Dinar	1020	1030	BFL(100)	93.7

Economic Scene

UJCC studies trading draft

AMMAN (Star) — During a meeting last week, the committee which was formed to study the Jordanian trading draft in the light of the Kuwaiti and Lebanese laws of commerce, agreed that the Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa Chambers of Commerce will each study the law and present their own suggestions to the committee.

The committee, which was formed by the Union of Jordanian Chambers of

Commerce also agreed to meet on 13 September 1988 to discuss each chamber's remarks.

The meeting was attended by Mohammad T. Jami, manager of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Rafiq Omar, director of the Studies and Information Administration at the Chamber, Ali Dajani, manager of the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce, and Hassan Murad, manager of the Irbid Chamber of Commerce.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a presentation of 61 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-23 companies whose share prices increased, 24-45 companies whose share prices decreased, and 46-61 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	107.000	113.000	+6.000
2. Bank of Jordan	14.800	14.880	+0.080
3. Housing Bank	1.850	1.860	+0.010
4. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.380	1.390	+0.010
5. Jo. Securities Corp.	0.750	0.780	+0.030
6. Jo. Fin. House	0.900	0.920	+0.020
7. Inma Inv. & Fin. Facilities	0.850	0.870	+0.020
8. Jo. French Ins.	4.350	4.450	+0.100
9. Universal Ins.	0.880	0.880	+0.020
10. Philadelphia Ins.	0.810	0.820	+0.010
11. Jo. Electricity	1.800	1.890	+0.090
12. Dar Al-Sha'ab	0.400	0.410	+0.010
13. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.400	7.490	+0.090
14. Public Mining Co.	1.330	1.350	+0.020
15. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3.130	3.200	+0.070
16. Jo. Pipe Mfg.	1.210	1.230	+0.020
17. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	0.730	0.780	+0.050
18. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick Ind.	0.200	0.220	+0.020
19. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.500	1.580	+0.080
20. Nat. Steel Ref.	2.550	2.570	+0.020
21. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.180	1.240	+0.060
22. Jo. Rock Wool	0.580	0.590	+0.010
23. Jo. Ind. Match.	0.590	0.600	+0.010
24. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.520	2.510	-0.010
25. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.880	1.850	-0.030
26. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2.010	2.000	-0.010
27. R. Es. Inv. Co.	0.440	0.420	-0.020
28. Darco	0.500	0.490	-0.010
29. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	0.880	0.830	-0.050
30. Jo. Nat. Lines	0.880	0.860	-0.020
31. Jo. Leasing Corp.	0.880	0.860	-0.020
32. Livestock & Poultry	0.710	0.680	-0.030
33. Jo. Press/Al-Rai	3.500	3.250	-0.250
34. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.550	2.540	-0.010
35. Jo. Tanning	2.000	2.020	+0.020
36. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.190	1.170	-0.020
37. Arab Pharm. Mfg.	1.920	1.900	-0.020
38. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.240	1.200	-0.040
39. Jo. Dairy	0.980	0.970	-0.010
40. Jo. Glass Ind.	0.940	0.920	-0.020
41. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.450	1.440	-0.010
42. Aladdin	1.150	1.090	-0.060
43. Nat. Cable & Wire Mfg.	0.990	0.980	-0.010
44. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.100	1.080	-0.020
45. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.430	2.400	-0.030
46. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.410	1.410	0
47. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.200	1.200	0
48. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	0
49. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0.540	0.540	0
50. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0.880	0.880	0
51. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1.050	1.050	0
52. Ahila Nat. Ins.	1.220	1.220	0
53. United Ins.	0.940	0.940	0
54. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0.200	0.200	0
55. Ta'jirco, Eq. Hire	0.770	0.770	0
56. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	0.280	0.280	0
57. Jo. Tobacco & Cigarettes	14.500	14.500	0
58. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.210	1.210	0
59. Jo. Worsted Mills	4.800	4.800	0
60. Dar Al-Dawa	1.530	1.530	0
61. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.460	1.460	0

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba daily Kuwaiti newspaper on 22 August 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	1.120		-0.010
Gulf Bank	0.455		0
Com. Bank	0.350		+0.010
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.420		+0.005
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.410		0
R. Es. Bank	0.445		-0.015
Baqan Bank	0.345		+0.005
Kwt. Fin. House	0.550		-0.010
Int. Inv.	0.178		0
L.F.A.	0.102		0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.114		+0.002
Gulf Ins.	0.370		0
Kwt. R. Es.	0.250		+0.002
United R. Es.	0.118		0
Kwt. Projects	0.880		0
Pharm. Ind.	0.220		+0.004
Public Stores	0.180		+0.002
Mobile Tel.	0.410		0
Kwt. Computers	0.184		-0.002
Livestock T.T.	0.234		-0.008
Kwt. Foods	0.305		-0.005
Com. Mkt. Cmpx.	0.020		0
Non-Kuwaiti Companies			
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.089		+0.001
O. East Inv.	0.116		+0.002
Arab Inv.	0.038		0

Money market

Gulf

Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7480-00
K. Dinar	0.28330-40
B. Dinar	0.37890-00
O. Riyal	3.8390-20
O. Riyal	0.38495-.05
L. Lira	349.75-.25
UAE(DH)	3.8720-40

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

Gold in Jordan

Amman (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct...JD 4.100 per gramme	
21 ct...JD 4.750 per gramme	
24 ct...JD 6.000 per gramme	
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,400.000	
One ounce...JD 168.50 (10 cm x 31 grammes)	
Rashadi Pound... JD 35.500 (Seven grammes)	
Sterling Pound... JD 40.000 (Eight grammes)	

Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold

International

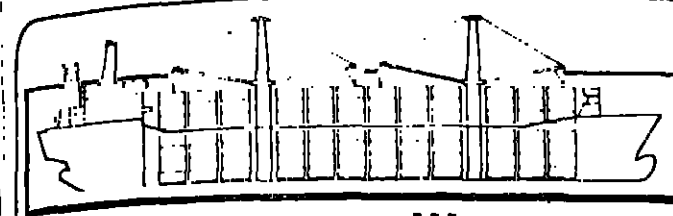
LONDON (AP) — Late gold price (in US dollars per troy ounce):

London	430.40 Bid
Paris	Closed Fixed
Frankfurt	431.85 Fixed
Zurich	431.00 Bid
Hong Kong	433.80 Bid

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

£	1.7100-10
SFR	1.5805-15
LIT	1397.75-1398.25
FRF	6.3850-3900
DEM	1.8835-40
DFL	2.1265-75
BFL	39.4700-4900
DKR	7.2150-2200
NKR	6.8000-30
SKR	6.4720-40
YEN	133.20-30
AS\$	13.21-22
Ca\$	1.2220-25
S. Pes.	123.42-47
F. Mark	4.4630-60
G. Drach	150.75-95



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Tanya Karpinskaya	12.8.88
		Katya Zelenko	12.8.88
		P. Antokolsky	5.8.88
B) Australia	Baltic	G. Pyas	5/8/88
		SK. Zalk	26.8.88
C) Yugoslavia + Med. (Conts.)	Jadranka	A. Trader	1.8.88
		Pharos	18.8.88
		A. Trader	31.8.88
		Kairo	31.8.88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Berani	1.7.88
		Kota Wrami	5.8.88
		Kota Raja	15.8.88
		Kota Naga	2.9.88
		Kota Turki	29.8.88
		Kota Bakti	29.8.88
		S. Jashn	8.8.88
		Magdeburg	20.8.88
		Pritzwalk	20.8.88
E) GDR + North Continent of Europe (Conts.)	D.S.R.	Huel Tracer	31.7.88
		Huel Favont	10.8.88
		Huel Tracer	31.8.88
		Huel Tracer	4.8.88
		W. Lokietek	29.8.88
		Z. Slary	15.9.88
F) Europe-Far East (Ro-Ro)	Huel	Huel Tracer	31.7.88
		Huel Favont	10.8.88
		Huel Tracer	31.8.88
		Huel Tracer	4.8.88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	W. Lokietek	29.8.88
		Z. Slary	15.9.88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Qantas	Liberty	T.S.
		Conito	T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Mansoura	2.7.88
		Jarash	22.7.88
J) Romania	Navigon	Faget	10.7.88
		Filicora	5.8.88
		Toziku	8.8.88
K) India	Jugo	Pazin	16.8.88

Arab Containers Services Co.

- R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 51, departing Venice 1 August, Ravenna, 2 August, arriving Aqaba 12 August 1988.
- C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 52, departing Venice 16-17 August, Koper 18 August, Ravenna 20 August, arriving Aqaba 28-29 August 1988.
- R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 53, departing Venice 1 September, Ravenna 3 September, arriving Aqaba 13 August 1988.
- C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 54, departing Venice 21

September, Ravenna, 23 September, arriving Aqaba 3 October 1988.

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 10 August 1988.

— Thames, Newsea, Voyage No. 10, departing Brazilian ports 20 July, arriving Aqaba 5 September 1988.

— Thames, Conman 2, Voyage No. 13, departing Brazilian ports 10 August, arriving Aqaba 25 September 1988.

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish import & export ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Construction materials

Timmons Industries, 18, Hamilton Street, (Suite 8), Round Brook, New Jersey 08805, Tel: 9102406541 Cincor Ltd. UO, U.S.A.

Tradelinks International Inc., O. Vavrosky, Manager, Overseas Trade, P.O. Box 72555, Las Vegas, Nevada 89170-2555, U.S.A.

International Farmers Grain Inc., 490 West 34th Street, New York 10001, U.S.A.

International Farmers Grain Inc., 490 West 34th Street, New York 10001, U.S.A.

International Farmers Grain Inc., 490 West 34th Street, New York 10001, U.S.A.

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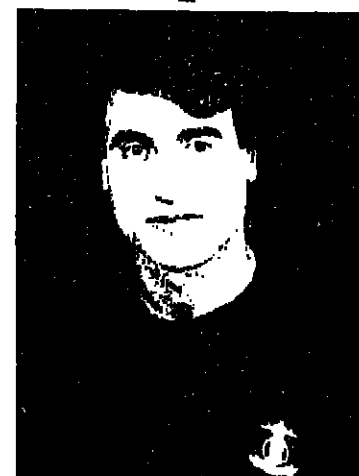
International Farmers Grain Inc., 490 West 34th Street, New York 10001, U.S.A.

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A- FarEast:- (Container + Lines RoRo + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K.	ARC Aeolos	11-08-88
		Marina Ace	25-08-88
		Ghikas	30-08-88
		Shunei Maru	02-09-88
		Alpha Challenge	08-09-88
		Noble Star	02-10-88
		Concord Hayato	03-10-88
B- South Europe:-Sudan Shipping (Container + Line Ltd. RoRo + Conv.)		White Nile V. 6/88	19-08-88
		Blue Nile V. 7/88	27-08-88
C- USA + Canada Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Allegre	17-08-88
		Centex Yuan	22-08-88
		Arrow Pride	07-09-88
		Rizal	12-09-88
		Arkas	18-09-88
		Ereaga	22-09-88
		Aello	03-10-88
D- North Cont. Ports:- (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Lista	19-08-88
		Trinta	13-09-88
		Mannar	18-10-88
E- Red Sea Ports:-Pan Arab Line (Conv.)		Alidrisi	30-08-88
	National Maritime Co.,	Al Ahram 2	16-08-88

• Spanish Ambassador Ramon Armengod and wife Rozio have welcomed new Second Secretary Borja Montegino with a garden reception. The number of guests indicated the friendship of both Jordanians and others for Spain and its representatives in Amman. From the Foreign Ministry were Mazen and Randa Nashashibi, Khalil Othman, Hani Qatani and Sameh and Dames Faraj. Arab diplomats were represented by Algerian Ambassador Mohammed Bergham and Egyptian Counsellor Wagih Hamdi and wife Tibah. Foreign Ambassadors included Belgium's Guido and Anna Marie Vansina, Italy's Luigi and Giovanna Amaduzzi, Chile's Carlos and Monona Derpach, Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell and Counsellor Michael Cheson and Zella, French Charge d'Affaires Jean-Francois Dobelle, Jean-Pierre Filu and Sabine, Italian Military Attache Armando Massaccesi and Daughter Lucia, and European Community's Michael Ryan and finance Maureen Powell. The press was amply represented by Rabab Mango, Sa'd Hattar, Alastair Lyon, Samer Nima, Laila Deeb, Rana Sabbagh and El Pale visiting reporter Angeles Espinoza, Lami Andoni and Christine and Hind Lara Mango. From the Spanish Embassy, Military Attache Antonio and Josefine Canalejos, Luis and Carl Bordin, Jose Maria Landa, William and Angela Saleme and son Carlos and Maria Bergatino were also there. It looks like new friend Borja gained immediate popularity, especially among the young ladies, and will fit well into the Amman society. Welcome.



Ali Sa'ada
• We're very proud to announce that Ali Sa'ada, Head of the Archives Section for the Jerusalem Star. Ad-Dustour newspaper, has received a diploma in Libraries and Documentation from Al-Quds College.

• Congratulations to Dr Zaid Kilani and his wife Suhair, on the birth of their baby boy Karim last week. Other children Saud, Sharaf and Farah are ecstatic about the baby.

• After finally settling down properly in Amman, UNICEF's Information boss Said Al-Azm and Carrie Nette were able to give a dinner party for their friends, among whom were Ad-Dustour's Mahmoud Al-Sharif, Dr Abdul-Rahman and Elsa Bushnaq, UNICEF Regional Director Richard Reid and Fatima, visiting from New York, Adnan and Zakia Abdul-Razeq, Kamel and Wadad Kawa, Laila Deeb, Umayya and Lina Tougan, Rima Hussein, Jim and Judy Smith, Nazek Bitar and other friends.

• Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation presents the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in concert at the Savon Hills Restaurant in Amman National Park on Wednesday 31 August at 8.00 pm.

The orchestra features eleven renowned players in a programme of music by such masters as Donizetti, Mozart, Borodin, and Bach. They will play the flute, clarinet, trumpet, violin, viola, cello and piano, presenting music lovers as well as amateur and professional musicians with a highly skilful and artistic performance in a milieu similar to that in which these pieces were first performed.

Members of the group comprise Bulgarian born flutist Ginka Gerova-Ortega, principal clarinetist Theodore Olen, principal trumpet Ramon Farcells, pianist Marie Paule Hudon, and Hart Hollam on viola, Mildred Dalmain Tardif, Linda Snedden-Smith, and Bruce Smith, on violin, Darryl Jeffers, violin-viola and cellist Marcy Chanteaux.

Tickets are available at the Royal Cultural Centre and at the National Music Conservatory.

• The National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation has begun registering students for this year's instrumental programme.

Instrumental consultants will be available to assist students in deciding which instrument suits them best, on 24, 25 and 30 August, from 4 pm to 7 pm.

Three programmes will be offered for children aged 6-18, adults and pre-school children. For children aged 6-18, classes will start 3 September on string instruments: violin, viola, and cello, and wind instruments: flute, oboe, clarinet, alto saxophone, trumpet, French horn, and trombone, and oriental instruments: oud, qanoun, nai, and Oriental percussions.

Classes comprise private and group lessons, music reading and ear training, as well as music appreciation, for third year students. Second year students receive private and group lessons in addition to music reading and ear training and first year students receive a 30 minute private lesson and a 60 minute group lesson. Lessons are once a week.

The adult programme includes lessons on any of the Oriental instruments: piano, lab, development of the singing voice, introduction to music theory and its applications, appreciation of Arabic music, appreciation of

Western music, and introduction to orchestra instruments for teaching purposes.

The incentive programme for nursery and kindergarten children up to the age of six includes music activities to introduce music to children through distinguishing noises, listening, singing and movements as well as playing on basic percussive instruments.

For further information contact the National Music Conservatory Tel (887620) Jabal Amman, behind the Kuwaiti Embassy.



Photo by Jack Akkian

Farid (left) and Fadl Mdana toast each other's brides Halfa Zreikat and Yusra Blqa'in.

• Many people around the world considered 8 August a lucky day — but for the Mdanas it was 18 August when the stars were right. At a lovely double wedding ceremony Fadl Mdana and Yusra Blqa'in were wed, along with Farid Mdana and Halfa Zreikat. With other brothers Faris and Fayezas best men and sisters Faten and Frida welcoming guests, mother Martha was beaming with pride.

Lots of friends and relatives gathered to toast the joy of the three families and to see Farid and Halfa off on their European honeymoon, while Fadl and Yusra headed for the Far East sunshine.

PLAZA

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Sunday & everyday
LUNCH BUFFET
at the
COFFEE SHOP

JD. 5.500pp

Saturday
NIGHT
POOL B.B.Q.
Taste our
delightful seafood,
shawarmah, grille,
curries.

Relax, Dance under
the stars to the
music of our 'Trio'
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Sunday
LOBSTER NIGHT
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ANDALUSIA

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Strawberry Pancakes
Coffee & Petit Fours
JD. 8.000pp

Monday
PRIME HAT
at
COFFEE

Pr
Yorking
Belle
Gala
Folk
Apple
JD. 5.000pp

Tuesday
SHRIMP NIGHT
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ANDALUSIA

SEAFOOD Cocktail
Grilled Shrimps
or
Shrimps with
Spinach Souffle
Fresh Summer Fruits
Coffee & Petit Fours
JD. 8.000pp

Wednesday
SWEET 'N' SOUR
NIGHT
at the
COFFEE SHOP

Chicken
Sweetcorn soup
Choice of
Sweet 'n' Sour Shrimps,
Chicken or Pork
with special rice
Sweets from our Buffet
JD. 4.500pp

Thursday
SEAFOOD NIGHT
at the
ANDALUSIA
Set Menu
or
ALA CARTE

Every THURSDAY
JD. 8.000pp

RESERVATIONS Amman Plaza Hotel Telephone No. 674111

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THE JERUSALEM STAR

present
an

Open Photo Contest

Amateur photographers of all ages are invited to enter our exciting new contest. We're looking for photos that show Jordan and Jordanian life — everything from a football game to a flower, from a silly smile to a sunset. So let your imagination run wild and start snapping.

Hagop Berberian and Son Co. is offering a very valuable Contax camera as a grand prize, and a Yashica camera as second prize, with 15 more cameras for the runners up. For more details on the prizes see the advertisement on the opposite page.

Each photo entered will be assigned a number, and then presented anonymously to our panel of judges on 20 September. Winners will be announced — and their championship photos printed — in our 29 September issue.



Open Photo Contest

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____

Contest Rules

1. Photos must show something of Jordan or Jordanian life — and can be of people, events, landscapes or cityscapes.
2. No photo submitted may have been previously published or entered in a professional competition.
3. Photos must be colour prints, 13cm x 18 cm.
4. All photos submitted become the property of the Jerusalem Star and cannot be returned after judging.
5. Each photo entered must be accompanied by a coupon (see below). Coupons will be printed in this and every issue until the deadline.

Send your entry to:

Open Photo Contest,
The Jerusalem Star,
P.O. Box 591,
Amman

before the deadline
of 20 September,
1988.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

THE JERUSALEM STAR

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The decisive Geneva talks

The UN-sponsored Geneva talks between Iraq and Iran, which follow the implementation of the ceasefire along the two countries' borders, will determine the future relationships not only between Baghdad and Tehran but also between Iran and the Arab world. The Gulf war was not merely a conflict between Iraq and Iran but also an aggression launched by the Iranian Mullahs to control all the Gulf Arab states and extend their influence even beyond that region.

Needless to say, Iraq has emerged victorious from its eight-year old war, and before Iran declared its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598, it was in a position to dictate its terms. Iraq, however, chose the path of peace and did not opt for inflicting more humiliating defeats on the Iranians, apparently in the hope that such gesture would convince the Ayatollah in Tehran of the need to establish normal post-war relations and remove all causes of hatred and belligerency.

The success of the Geneva talks depends largely on Iran's behaviour, both at the negotiations table and in the battle-field. At the talks Iran needs to be flexible, realistic, and reasonable. It should not try to place any obstacles before a smooth implementation of Resolution 598 because any delay in putting the provisions of the resolution into effect could re-ignite the dispute and renew hostilities.

In the Gulf Iran needs to respect Iraq's sovereignty over its territorial waters and refrain from trying to intercept Iraqi vessels in the waterway under any pretext. Iraq, after all, has offered numerous sacrifices to protect this sovereignty and cannot be expected in any way to bargain over the right of absolute control of its territorial waters.

Iran is also required to abandon all acts of terrorism against Iraq and other Gulf states. Any Iranian-inspired terrorist attacks can justifiably be viewed as continuing the war in a new form and would show that Iran still harbours aggressive schemes against its neighbours.

Iran is too exhausted to continue its futile war with Iraq. Its frustrated people direly need peace to reconstruct their war-ravaged country and erase the effects of the devastating conflict. Tehran's best interests now lie in reinstating normal relations with Iraq and the rest of the Arab world, on the bases of mutual respect and fruitful co-operation. The Geneva talks provide Iran with a historical opportunity to recover its position as a respected member of the Muslim world.

Crucial times

The tragic death of Pakistan's President Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq last week in what appears to be a successful assassination plot against his life is indeed a sad but extremely important chapter in the modern history of that West Asian Islamic country.

Ever since the late Gen. Zia took over the reins of power in 1977 in a bloodless coup, his country has been facing a number of challenges both at home and abroad. This led the general to adopt a number of measures which were not received favourably by most political parties inside Pakistan. But the incumbent general rode over most political difficulties and imposed on Pakistan a distinctive style of leadership. While in power, Gen. Zia had to deal with a Soviet invasion of a neighbouring Muslim country, Afghanistan, and with uneasy relations with a traditional enemy, India. In both cases, Gen. Zia again took personal initiatives to handle these problems. In Afghanistan, Pakistan was the main supporter of the Afghan Muslim resistance (Mujahideen) and offered refuge to hundreds of thousands of fleeing Afghan families.

There is no doubt that the late Gen. Zia exercised a special and unique form of leadership in that troubled part of the world. He had his critics, opponents and enemies, but he also enjoyed respect and the backing of a number of friends, especially the United States.

There is no doubt also that his sudden and tragic death will leave a vacuum in a country which very rarely witnessed moments of stability ever since its independence from India. We hope that the people of Pakistan will rally around their government and preserve national unity. We also look forward to seeing the constitutional process restored in Pakistan and elections held as scheduled.

This is the time for national dialogue, wisdom and rationality. Emotions should not dictate the following steps for political parties and those who opposed the style of Gen. Zia's leadership. At the same time, this is a rare opportunity for all Pakistanis, whatever their political backgrounds are, to work together for a better future. Those who were behind the death of President Zia must not be allowed to gain sympathy or support inside Pakistan. The problems of Pakistan must be solved by its people, and, as Jordanians, we can only wish them the very best.

Pollution assumes tragic proportions

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

TO begin with, it has spoiled holidays for hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Americans because they couldn't go down to the sea again. The beaches, not all of them but a great many, are polluted with an overflow from sewage disposal, maybe globes of fat and grease, fecal matter, and medical waste such as vials of blood, needles for administering shots, old tires, and dead fish.

But that's just the beginning of the story. What is happening at sea — and in the air? Why is it happening at all? And what can be done about it?

Pollution of the beaches means that the seas are polluted. We read about it every day. Here and there, off Japan or in the Gulf of Mexico, around New England, there are huge expanses of algae. Algae are green growths that accumulate on the surface and multiply to the point where they shut off light beneath them and, when the algae die, shut oxygen to the creatures of the sea. Such creatures may die.

Since June 1987 at least 750 dolphins have died on the Atlantic coast. The snouts, flippers and tails were pocked with blisters, or bits of their skin had been sloughed off, probably from contact with some contaminant in the sea.

In Japan a "red tide" killed one million yellowtails. Millions of salmon and sea trout were suffocated by algae off the coast of Scandinavia. Thousands of harbour seal are being washed up dead on the shores of Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

All this horror, and much more, is occurring especially off the coast of the United States because the USA is an active civilization and certainly one that produces the most of waste. American factories, households, and farms all produce a lot of waste and have traditionally washed it all down the drain, and even into the sea. Factories, of course, produce all kinds of chemicals; farms produce fertilizers and herbicides.

Theoretically, most of that should be caught by waste purification plants. But these are by far inadequate. They are quickly overwhelmed by heavy storms. The waste disposal overflows and raw sewage gets washed into the sea. This happened this year.

Another factor is that Americans have been crowding more and more toward the sea-shore. According to the Time Magazine, from 1940 to 1980 the number of Americans who live within 75 kilometres of the sea has expanded from 42 to 89 million. And every household inevitably sets up its own flow of pollution.

Of course the problem has been building for several decades or more. It just happens to have come to a dramatic head this summer. In many cases pollution has imbedded itself in the sediment of bays and the coasts of America and other parts of the world. Scientists say that they can trace the history of the country by drilling down into the sediment. In other cases they find deposits of mercury, lead, copper, and other heavy metals — enough to make a strong argument against dredging a new berth for an American aircraft carrier in the Puget Sound. All that dredging would cause clouds of poisons to billow out into the coastal seas.



View from the US

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The causes of "yellow rain" have not been finally determined, but they are probably connected with the gases spewed into the air by many powerplants and factories. A second cause is of course pollution by automobile exhausts.

The "yellow rain" is related to the peculiar clouds that cover big cities like Washington. The aerial pollutants combine into a shield that makes the air hard to breathe.

More important are the chlorofluorocarbons that rise in the air to stratospheric heights and damage the thin ozone layer that protects us from damaging sun rays. Known as CFC, these chemicals are derived from damaged or unused refrigerating equipment or various kinds of foam materials. The CFCs not only damage the ozone but also form a new layer that prevents heat from escaping from the earth. This is the so-called "greenhouse effect," which will, over a period of a century or so, cause melting of the ice at the poles and a rising water level all over the world.

Steps are being taken to control the smog and control the CFC. Alternative refrigerants, that do not have CFC characteristics, are being developed. To control the overflow of fertilizers and herbicides Maryland and four other states are promoting damlike shields on every farm.

Opinion is growing that all these problems will be up to Congress and the President, preferably for international action. They are too big for local authorities, even though the latter have, in some instances, good work.

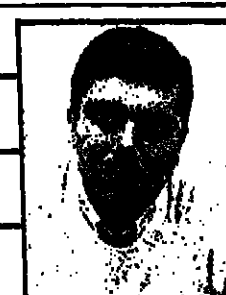
Sneak preview

CHANNEL 4: "Iron Fist", the story of thousands of Jewish immigrants who solve their "homeland" problem by confiscating the land of the indigenous owners. Original footage from the "Intifada". Chilling scenes from Israeli-controlled Anwar detention camp; an idea inspired by Hitler's concentration camps in World War II. Filmed on location in the occupied territories. The film is full of action: deportations, mass arrests, beatings, torture, house demolitions, and village-ravings. (Non-fiction).

Channel 12: "Family Feud", adapted from the Lebanese civil war, which is successfully running into its 13th year. All is fair in love and war. Nothing and no one is spared. Featuring local and imported militias, car-bombs, snipers, street wars, kidnapping and summary trials of the enemy. See how refugee camps turn into rubble with dramatic scenes of massacres and sieges. Updated to include rare chapters of the Lebanese presidential elections, which never took place. (Soap-opera).

Channel 8: "Gun Smoke", just released, dealing with one of the world's most bizarre military confrontations. The place is the Gulf battle zone. Time is a few weeks ago, and the mission is to safeguard oil supply to the Western world. Filmed entirely on board an unidentified American naval vessel, the film shows scenes of burning oil-tankers, chemical warfare, medium-range missile attacks on cities and villages, and the erroneous shooting down of a civilian airliner. (Historical).

Channel 8: "Apocalypse Now", fresh from Sudan. A human drama involving millions of people. Featuring locust invasions, droughts, floods, and civil wars.



Memorandum

By
Osama El-Sherif

Full of unanticipated action reminiscent of Biblical epics. Details of how an emergency Arab health ministers' meeting failed to convene because no one showed up. Nominated to be the best human drama of the year. A whole country is washed down the drain — literally. (Suspense).

Channel 14: "Project Unity" part 24, an interesting documentary on how Arab countries attempt to unite against all odds. Plots, satire, coups, and inter-ethnic warfare dominate this 90-minute philosophical production. Dubbed the most original film of the year, it is undoubtedly original and honest. Starring an international cast of first-class actors. Filmed on location in exotic countries. (Boring comedy).

Channel 11: "Space Odyssey 2003", a mystery occurs when a multi-million dollar satellite, named "Arabsat", disappears in outer space. Nothing is done to recover it as Arab television and communication centres automatically switch to commercial satellites, so that their viewers would not miss the Los Angeles Olympics. Investigations are halted before they are launched. The Arab League drowns in a mountain of paper work, and Arabsat is nowhere to be found. (Science mystery).

Channel 3: "Whiteman's Burden", from South Africa. The story of how a dying black civil liberties leader embarrasses the most powerful country in Africa. Cliches, droughts, floods, and civil wars.

max is reached when, after 26 years in prison, the dying Mandela refuses to budge. What happens when a confused racist government tries to be nice to him and says "sorry"? Don't forget to tune in to find out for yourselves. (Foreign tragedy-subtitled).

Channel 18: "The Brotherhood". After much hesitation they converge on an Arab capital. They deliberate for days, meet in closed sessions, issue press releases, and finally reach a consensus. Masses are overcome with joy and disbelief. But nothing happens. They take off to their countries, and all is forgotten. In an internationally-acclaimed movie the secret and open contacts continue, while pestilence and other catastrophes knock everything down. (Children's cartoons).

Channel 9: "Take Me Home", a re-run of an old favourite. Forty years ago the Zionists drove away hundreds of thousands of people from their homes in Palestine. As if this tragedy was not enough, more was on its way. Politics, armed struggle, and human madness interweave to create the best film ever shown. Destructive wars, massacres, UN resolutions between wars, and lots of action. Kids will love it. Some scenes will shock you, but will also amuse you, as they did those before you. A classic in its own time. (Historical — black & white).

View point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

Exploiting the Palestinian holocaust

THIS IS the age of the Palestinian holocaust. The Jews have had their own holocaust, and they have exploited it to the full in inflicting a new one on an innocent people. It is now the turn of the Palestinians to make maximum use of their holocaust in gaining further world sympathy for their cause and in advancing their struggle towards liberation, freedom and independence.

During the past nine months, the outside world has been able to witness part of the brutalities perpetrated by the Israeli occupation troops against Palestinian children, women and men of all ages. The use of poisonous gas inside Palestinian homes, indiscriminate shooting, bone-breaking, attempts to bury people alive and the burning to death of Palestinian labourers while being asleep in their cottages near Tel Aviv are perhaps just few of the many brutalities which the Israelis have been practicing on systematic daily bases against the beleaguered but equally undaunted Palestinians.

The worst of all are the arbitrary mass arrests or the so-called administrative detention without charges or trials. In a hysterical bid to break the will of the Palestinians and end their uprising, the occupation authorities have detained thousands of Palestinians in hastily-set-up camps and under conditions which constitute a striking affront to human values and dignity. These camps are not only reminiscent of Hitler's concentration camps set up in Europe during World War II, but also a reminder to all those who have contributed to the creation of Israel that they made a grave historical mistake and need to atone for their wrong doing by helping the Palestinians realize their legitimate national aspirations.

The most inhuman conditions prevail at the Negev Camp where over 3,000 Palestinians are detained and being exposed daily to the burning sun of the desert without sufficient water. When the detainees last week protested against the intolerable conditions existing in their camp, they were met with a barrage of bullets, which, according to Israeli military sources, killed two of them and seriously injured another. The casualties could be much more than the officially declared figure as relatives and reporters were denied access to the camp which was immediately declared a closed military zone. Surely the Israelis have something awfully repulsive to hide.

These brutalities should be kept alive in the minds and hearts of people around the world. If the Israelis have set up their own holocaust centre into which they drag every visitor, the Palestinians can do the same and even on a larger scale. Palestinian officials should launch a series of exhibitions in world capitals, especially in the West, where pictures depicting the Israeli atrocities are displayed and films shot by foreign television cameramen before the Israeli ban on them are screened. The world must not be allowed to forget that Nazism is very much alive in the Holy Land.

Graham Greene: Hope comes from the East

The following extracts in which Graham Greene expresses his views on world affairs were taken from "Le Monde Diplomatique." They were translated by Pascal Karmy

GRAHAM GREENE is one of the well-known British novelists and writers. He is now 84 years of age and living in the Antibes, south of France. He is best known for his works which are defined as "entertainments" such as "The Third Man" and "Our Man in Havana." His more serious work expressed the need for faith and the possibility of salvation as in "Brighton Rock," "The Power and the Glory," "The Heart of the Matter" and "The End of the Affair." Greene has also written short stories, several plays and the autobiographical volumes "A Sort of Life" and "Ways of Escape." He is still very active, interested in politics, travels a lot and observes the "hot spots" in the world.

Graham Greene had recently had a long conversation with the correspondent of the French magazine "Le Monde Diplomatique" which was published in July issue of 1988. The conversation was very interesting and frank on some of world affairs. Hereunder are excerpts of the conversation.

On the Soviet Union: Greene says: In the 1950's and up to the beginning of the 1980's, I had the habit of visiting the Soviet Union once a year. I visited in particular Moscow and Leningrad and I had long arguments with the Soviets particularly with regard to the imprisonment of Daniel Sinitsky. I told them that I did not want to have my books translated or published in their country and they have scrupulously respected my wish. For 25 years I did not visit the Soviet Union.

I returned there, however, in 1986 and stayed for a long time. I visited Georgia and the Black Sea, I then returned to Moscow and afterwards Siberia. I felt that a great change has been taking place. In the past, people were discreet and prudent. But now one feels that people speak openly and chatter with full freedom whether in private houses or in restaurants, apartments. The change has profoundly impressed me when I visited Siberia. I have observed that the mayors and secretaries of towns were young.

There is a chance that this revolution, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, will prevail and in any case it deserves our support.

However it will be a difficult task to pursue the reforms which Khrushchev had started. I am sure that there exist now among the bureaucrats, and not among the population, many enemies to Gorbachev but I hope with all my heart that he succeeds. We should stop being suspicious as we are in Europe and in America when it is said, "This is camouflage and cosmetics." It is, however, more than that as the changes are more profound. But whether Gorbachev will succeed, is another question.

I met several writers and artists in the Soviet Union. In this field also things have changed. Now Pasternak is freely published; they turned his house into a museum and I had the impression that they were ready to publish everything that I wrote. However, I did not expect that my book "The Power and the Glory" would be published there. In its first edition, one hundred and fifty thousand copies of sold. I met students and professors of whom one told me that two million copies of my amusing and entertaining comedy of the Soviet Union "Our Man in Havana" were sold in the Soviet Union. People there are fond of Soviet Union. People in Moscow never read. My driver in his free time, ceased to read during his free time. There are indications which show that the Soviets want to address their history quite frankly. This is a slow but a sure revolution; in my opinion they are on the right track.

On nuclear reactors Greene says that Reagan-Gorbachev accords are the first step towards disarmament but which will take hundreds of years to achieve. The two superpowers should keep a small quantity of nuclear arms as there is danger from other states such as Israel or Pakistan or from one, for example who could push for the use, for example, of the atomic bomb. Conventional war as was known in Europe is of the past. One speaks now of the nuclear war as a disavowed power. But the nuclear reactors are themselves disavowed for-

ces. We have witnessed the effects produced by Chernobyl. Let us imagine for a moment that the Soviet Union wants to conquer Europe, which I do not believe, then even without using nuclear bombs the nuclear reactors are abandoned by the inhabitants at the time of the invasion and are bombed from the air or destroyed by tanks, we will immediately have two hundred Chernobyls which will cover all Europe. Thus, for me, I am sorry to say, nuclear reactors are in themselves means of dissuasion.

On Reagan and on the US policy in Latin America Greene says Thank God Mr Reagan is at the end of his presidency. A stupid man who is probably a weak man. But the problem is not weak man. The problem is a continuous centred on Reagan only. It is a continuous process. His predecessors have also tried by their policy and strategy to forge an American empire. The latter wanted dictatorships and not democracy. One should remember the invasion of the Dominican Republic after the death of Trujillo who is of the same brand as Pinochet and who was supported by the Americans.

When a socialist became the President, there were practically no communists in the Dominican Republic. However, the Americans intervened in 1965 by pretending that it was on behalf of the Organization of the American States while in effect the United States sent its marines with some Brazilians and Venezuelans who died with them. In so doing, the Americans gave an example to Brezhnev of how to invade Czechoslovakia with few Hungarians and few East Germans.

The fall of Allende in Chile in 1973 was a shameful thing. I met Allende several times during the Popular Unity. He himself was not a communist. As to the communists of those of the Prague Spring such as Dubcek; they were not Stalinists at all. Allende was a civilist of the CIA and the United States. Now we have Pinochet who is a nightmare. Paraguay is also a nightmare but not as much as Chile. Take for example the Death Squadrons in Salvador. It is the United States which armed them as it armed the Contras in Nicaragua.

Continued on page 18

Underground leadership issues 24th communiqué

A call on PLO to spell out political programme

ghout the occupied Gaza Strip, according to the military. Ninety other Arabs were injured by beatings or overcome by tear gas, Western relief officials said.

The communiqué asked the PNC members who meet next month in Algiers to adopt a "comprehensive and clear political programme which will gain widespread international support for the national rights of our people." It also called on the Council to work toward convening an international peace conference for the Middle East.

The worst violence erupted in the Gaza Strip's Shati and Jabaliya refugee camps where the army opened fire to disperse hundreds of stone-throwing protesters, Arab hospital officials said.

A Palestinian man died Monday of a bullet wound suffered in a nighttime clash in the occupied West Bank, hospital officials said. Ahmad Sharnobi, 22, of Askar refugee camp, was the third Palestinian fatality since Sunday. He died several hours after an army ambulance rushed him to the emergency room with severe internal bleeding from a bullet wound to the abdomen, said two officials at Al-Itihad Hospital in Nablus.

Three other Palestinians were also wounded in the clash, the officials said. Arab news reports said the injuries came when plainclothes security agents opened fire after activists warned Palestinians through loudspeakers that Israelis were in the camp.

Underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising urged more attacks Tuesday to drive out the Israelis on the way to establishing an independent state under PLO leadership.

In a leaflet issued Tuesday, the leaders also called on the Palestine National Council (PNC) to "support and develop the uprising" against Israel and to set up independent institutions in the occupied territories. The leaflet, the 24th since the revolt began 8 December, came a day after Salah Khalaf, a deputy to PLO Chief Yasser Arafat, said he expected Palestinians to form their own government and state by the end of the year. It also came a day after Israeli troops shot and wounded 17 Palestinians in bloody clashes through

In Jerusalem, three Israelis were lightly injured by flying glass when a bottle was hurled at a passenger bus, said police spokesman Rafi Levy. The bottle was initially thought to be a fire-bomb.

Fresh violence erupted throughout the Gaza Strip on Saturday. Two 18-year-old Palestinians were shot during clashes in the Rafah refugee camp near the Egyptian border, hospital officials said. One was shot in the lower back, the second in the left leg.

At Shifa Hospital in Gaza city, a 68-year-old man was treated for a gunshot wound in the right

On the other hand, Israeli leftists demonstrated Saturday near a desert prison camp to protest the detention of nearly 3,000 Palestinians held without benefit of a trial. The demonstrators released balloons as a signal of hope to the detainees.

However an explosive device went off Saturday night near a sidewalk cafe in downtown Haifa, wounding at least 25 people, police and witnesses said.

Ten Arabs were rounded up for questioning after the explosion which occurred shortly after 9 p.m. in the centre of the northern port city, police said. The explosion went off between a toy store and the cafe Kapuleki, a sidewalk restaurant jammed with customers at the time, said a witness, who spoke on condition of anonymity. The witness said the explosion overturned tables and chairs at the cafe. Police later closed off the area.

In another development the West Bank military government decided not to reopen schools and universities when summer vacation ends at the beginning of September affecting 300,000 students, The Jerusalem Post newspaper reported.

Meanwhile Palestinian intellectuals said Friday the "popular committees" are far too extensive to be broken by the army. "It's a way of life now," said Saeb Erakat, a Palestinian professor at the now-closed Al-Najah University in Nablus. "I don't think Rabin, with all the military might at his disposal, can do anything about it except cause more suffering."

The groups number is in hundreds and have been set up in villages, towns and on almost every city block. They began forming last spring in response to leaflets put out by the clandestine united national leadership of the uprising, which is linked to Yasser Arafat's PLO.

The local committees provide an alternative authority to occupation, and their ultimate aim is to cut ties between the people and Israel's military government," said a 50-year-old tea-

Members of Peace Now Movement stage a demonstration in solidarity with Palestinians

cher who has been jailed several times for political activism in recent years. He demanded anonymity to avoid arrest.

A committee leader said committees would have to become a "bit more cautious," even go underground if necessary. But "we are not going to stop co-operating with each other. People don't fear the soldiers any more. We got rid of our fear."

Other groups known as "strike forces" have painted slogans on walls and distributed leaflets telling residents when to stay home from work and when to open stores. Masked teenagers act as enforcers, threatening and then punishing those who pay Israeli taxes or defy the strike call.

The London-based human rights group Amnesty International said Israeli troops have beaten thousands of Palestinians since an Arab uprising began in December, and at least eight Arab have died as a result. (See page 19).

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said his decision to outlaw the popular committees would create legal means of "dealing with the activists" of the Palestinian uprising. The Defence Ministry said every Palestinian who continues to be a member of the committees or assist them would be arrested and put on trial. Israeli radio said 10-year prison terms would be imposed. Popular committees are organizations carrying out the directives of the uprising's underground leadership, organizing demonstrations and patrols, and supplying food and medical aid to needy Palestinians.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan lays a wreath on the tomb of late President Zia ul-Haq

Zia's death still a mystery

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday conveyed to Pakistan's acting president condolences from His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian government, and the people of Jordan on the death of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. Prince Hassan attended the state funeral and paid tribute to Zia as a man of courage and keenness on saving Islamic and Arab causes.

Neighbouring India, which has fought three wars with Pakistan since the nations were partitioned out of Britain's Colonial empire in 1947, was represented by President Ramaswamy Venkataraman. Afghan guerrilla leaders, who maintain bases in Pakistan in their war against Afghanistan's government, dispatched at least 600 men to the funeral.

President Zia died when his plane exploded and tum-

bled to the ground about 50 kilometers west of the Indian border, near the city of Bahawalpur. Several Pakistani newspapers published uncorroborated reports that officials believed the plane was struck by a missile. Others reported they suspected a bomb in the cockpit. Still others said explosives may have been concealed in a basket of mangoes.

Ismail Patel, spokesman at the Pakistani Ministry of Information, said: "We are hearing the rumours but there is no basis to them." In the meantime, US Army General Cloyd P. Pister led a group of Americans to the site of the plane explosion and crash that killed Zia, US Ambassador Arnold Raphael and 28 others last Wednesday.

American and Pakistani crash experts were sifting the debris to determine what caused Zia's

personal C-130 transport plane to explode shortly after takeoff near the Indian border.

Acting president Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the former senate chairman who became government head under the constitution, has said he is convinced the crash was an act of sabotage and that the probe was trying to determine the details. Ishaq Khan, 73, held his second cabinet meeting Monday, but there were no findings yet from the US-Pakistani investigating team, Patel said. "They discussed the continuation of Islamization but there was nothing definitive on the crash," Patel told the Associated Press. Finally although there was no official statement, Patel said the cabinet decided to continue Zia's policies, including support of the Muslim insurgents fighting the Soviet-backed communist government in Afghanistan.

Greene's views on world issues

Continued from page 17

Take Haiti. The Americans occupied it for 14 years and left it in a dreadful condition. I am sure that General Amphy is the product of American imperialism even though he has not been adopted as in the case of 'doc' Duvalier. The United States cannot deny its responsibility. Similarly, they have occupied Nicaragua through Somoza. The American empire is not all-powerful. It is ready to accept democracy in Latin America.

On Nicaragua, Greene says that if the war stops there it could then achieve its initial project which is harmonizing social progress with public liberties. Where there is war, injustices and press censorship inevitably occur. Certain measures must be taken when a country defends itself. This is the situation in Nicaragua which is facing the 'Contras' who are commanded by the old national guards of Somoza.

With regard to the allegation that Nicaragua is a communist state, Greene says that within the Nicaragua government, the Minister of Education and Health is a Jesuit, the Minister of Culture is a Catholic priest and the Minister of Foreign Affairs is a priest. Greene says that the priests work in harmony with their colleagues. Do you call this a communist government? My great friend Thomas Berger who is a Marxist is a member of the government but he has very good relations with the Catholic ministers. We have passed the night together in prison and we have seen people

in the streets and in their houses freely exercising their religion especially during the feast of the Immaculate Conception. And yet they speak of religious persecution!

On Panama, there are 123 banks Greene says. He says that this is a bizarre country. General Omar Torrijos is a real social democrat although he was in the midst of extreme capitalism. But his main aim was to form a more constitutional government including parties and elections. He has succeeded to a certain extent. He was very popular in the countryside where I frequently accompanied him. He wanted to develop agriculture, and industry, and to reduce the dependence of the economy on services. Inevitably he had to fight against the powerful United Fruit Company which has now changed its name, but he won at the end. There, the United States had to deal with a central American state which refused to be hired or bribed. Torrijos has left behind him a national defence force which will play a progressive role in side and outside the country. In my opinion, the heritage will be well defended. The pressure on Noriega is enormous. Even though he does not do good things, I will support him because, if he withdraws under the pressures exercised by the hardliners in the United States, that will be the end of treaties. The Americans will never leave the Canal Zone and henceforth, I am afraid, they will continue to bring their army.

With regard to the debt due

from the Latin American countries, it is not the heaviest debt as the United States is more indebted. Payment of debts is a heavy burden for the countries which reverted to democracy. In Argentina for example, there is a danger of a military coup. In this connection it is desirable that an arrangement be made as soon as possible between Mrs Thatcher and President Alfonsín to settle the Falkland Islands problem. When war broke out I considered it to be stupid but inevitable. He good thing which resulted from the war was the fall of the military junta.

Argentina and Brazil deserve more respect than Mexico. In the latter country the huge debt is money sent to Switzerland. The Mexican revolution appeared to be a 'jerrican' revolution, a false one. The leaders have amassed fortunes during the successive dishonest governments.

In France they are not interested in Latin America. The press gives scant news about it. In general, Europe thus not interested in restructuring (reconstruction) of North-South exchange values is beneficial for everybody.

As regards the United States, whoever may be the next president, whether a democrat or a republican, he must put order in the house, and limit the budget deficit. And in foreign affairs, things must move. The world moves but it does so thanks in great part to Gorbachev who alone has controlled the situation. I believe hope comes from the East.

Regional Briefs

Abu Iyad spells out political programme

• PLO chairman's deputy Abu Iyad said in Vienna Monday that he expects the proclamation of a Palestinian state before the end of the year.

In an interview with Austrian radio, Abu Iyad said the PLO's Executive Committee is currently reviewing the proposals of various political and judicial commissions on the issue. He said the topic would be on the agenda of a Palestinian National Council session in Algiers.

"Proclamation of a Palestinian government, a state, will certainly come this year and would be based on UN Resolution 181 of 1947," said the PLO leader.

Iraq-Iran talks start today

• Direct peace talks between the foreign ministers of Iraq and Iran are scheduled to start today, Thursday, in Geneva. Mediated by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Geneva talks will focus on the peace plan described in Security Council Resolution 598.

However, talks are not expected to run smoothly as both parties are claiming violation of the ceasefire which has entered its sixth day today. Iraq said that in the Strait of Hormuz, an Iranian helicopter gunship and a war vessel shadowed an Iraqi merchant ship, one of three sent into the Gulf to test the ceasefire.

Meanwhile, most of the 350-man observer group began patrols along the border at 7:00 a.m. Saturday capping a year-long United Nations effort to halt the nearly eight-year conflict that has cost an estimated one million lives.

Finally, Iraq prepares to rebuild and companies based in Asia, West Europe and the United States are already jostling for what could be some very big business.

US-Syrian agreement prevents renewal of civil war

• Political sources in Beirut said Sunday that the civil war which broke out 13 years ago might deteriorate anew if Syria and the United States do not agree on how to find a new president for Lebanon next month. The sources considered the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies' failure to secure quorum last Thursday as a grave precedent because it is the first time since 1943. The sources added that Syria and the United States have started fresh talks to pave the way for electing a successor to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel.

Shi'ites commemorate murder of their saint

• Tens of thousands of Shi'ite Muslims in Lebanon beat themselves with swords and iron bars Monday to mark the death of the sect's most revered saint, Imam Hussein. Blood dripped from the faces and chests of men and children as they re-enacted the killing of Hussein by opposing Muslim armies after a 10-day siege in the Iraqi province of Karbala in A.D. 680.

Special parades, known as Ashoura, were held in south Beirut and several towns in east and south Lebanon which have a predominantly Shi'ite population, police and local reporters said.

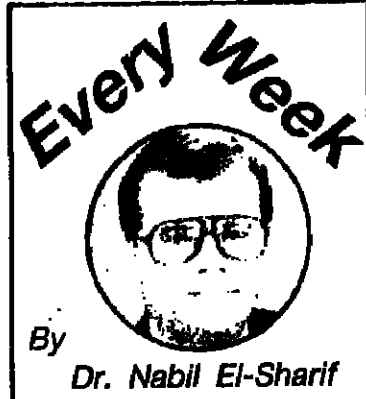
El-Mahdi optimistic about Nile level drop

• Sudan's Prime Minister Sadek El-Mahdi on Monday said the level of the Nile River was expected to drop in a few days, but said the crucial time for the flood would be early September. El-Mahdi also criticized foreign news media and claimed they had blown out of proportion the disastrous effects of the floods that have ravaged parts of Sudan after a heavy rainfall early this month.

Iran starts repairing oil facilities hit in war

• Iran will repair vital oil facilities battered in the war with Iraq at "maximum speed" as soon as the United Nations-sponsored ceasefire "proves durable," Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh says. Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted him as saying Saturday that Tehran will also go ahead with major oil industry projects to boost exports, refining capacity and exploration and expand its energy industry. Rebuilding its oil industry, particularly its seven existing refineries which were badly hit, is one of Tehran's top priorities now that the shooting has stopped.

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A new era in the Gulf

THE CEASEFIRE which began last Saturday between Iraq and Iran puts an end to eight years of devastation, waste and senseless killing. Arabs and Muslims all over the world would indeed like to believe that 20 August marks a different era in the Gulf region, and ushers in a new page of peaceful co-existence between the two Muslim countries.

This collective Muslim and Arab wish of turning a new page in the Gulf depends on Iran's real intentions. Many analysts could not believe Iran's sudden and abrupt acceptance of the ceasefire, and many interpreted it as being a 'tactical' move. But to those skeptics, one must say that Iran did not necessarily accept putting an end to the Gulf war because it wanted to, or because its leaders turned peace-doves all of a sudden. Iran had to accept this peace because it had no other alternative.

Diplomats in Tehran have listed many factors which forced Iran to accept the year-old UN Resolution 598 — the ailing health of 85-year-old Khomeini, military setbacks, a battered economy, and a people demoralized by missile attacks.

These reasons combined should help the Iranian leadership tip the balance in their thinking in favour of a just and lasting peace for the interest of their country and the whole Muslim nation. The Geneva peace talks which are scheduled to begin today, Thursday, between the representatives of the two countries should be conducted in a spirit of good-will, and should strive to achieve a lasting peace-treaty between Iraq and Iran.

Nobody expects the peace-talks to be smooth and easy-going. It would be next to impossible to end the hostilities which lasted for eight years in a matter of days. It will take a sustained and committed attitude towards peace on behalf of the two parties.

The two countries, and the whole region, will reap the advantages of the new positive developments in the Gulf. Only Israel and enemies of the Arabs and Muslims have benefited in the past eight years of waste and devastation. It is the historic responsibility of all parties concerned to turn the up-coming years into periods of reconstruction and lasting peaceful co-existence.

Following is a reprint of a report released by Amnesty International in which it attacks the Israeli soldiers' use of excessive force and beatings against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories.

Since 9 December 1987, when the Palestinian uprising began, several thousand Palestinians throughout the West Bank and Gaza have been injured, many seriously, after being beaten by Israeli soldiers. Members of the Israeli army and the Border Police have used force to disperse demonstrations and deal with violent demonstrators.

But the use of force against Palestinian demonstrators has in many cases been indiscriminate and excessive, intended to punish and intimidate. Men, women, children and elderly people, some of whom have not been involved in the demonstrations, have been beaten with wooden truncheons and rifle butts, kicked and punched.

However, Amnesty International's (AI) information indicates that the beating of Palestinians in the custody continues on a daily basis, even if not on the previous scale.

AI also said that the past two months had seen the "particularly grave development" of a pattern it had been monitoring throughout 1987. In early December an AI delegate had gone to the country to look into scores of allegations of beatings of Palestinians in 1987 and had received many sworn affidavits.

Use of excessive force

On 19 January Yitzhak Rabin announced that violent demonstrations would be prevented with "force, power and blows". This so-called "beatings" policy had apparently been in force since the previous week at least and was described as an attempt to reduce fatalities in the West Bank and Gaza by encouraging soldiers to use their truncheons rather than their guns. However, the order to beat people rather than open fire was vague, and issued without reference to any guidelines on the use of force. It therefore amounted to licence to beat indiscriminately and inevitably such orders would be subject to individual interpretation.

As a result, from mid-January until at least mid-March the number of Palestinians requiring hospital treatment for beating injuries increased dramatically. Hundreds of Palestinian men, women and children were admitted to hospital in the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem with fractures, extensive bruising, damage to soft tissue and head injuries. On 25 January 200 cases of fractures and other injuries caused by beatings were reported to have been admitted to the government hospital of Al-Shifa in Gaza. On 28 January Ramallah Hospital doctors said they had treated 30 Palestinians whose wrists and arms had been broken in the past week. Between 1 and 10 March Al-Shifa Hospital received 131 Palestinians whose injuries from beatings were sufficiently serious to require hospitalization. This figure does not include those who were treated in hospital as out-patients.

On 19 February two Danish doctors visiting Al-Shifa Hospital

Israel and the occupied territories

Excessive force, beatings to quell revolt



Israeli soldiers beat a Palestinian in the city of Ramallah

documented the following cases of beating injuries in the hospital on that day: a 40-year-old man with fractured ribs, with perforation of the right lung causing severe internal bleeding, and head lacerations requiring stitches; a 17-year-old with a leg broken in two places; five cases of broken hands or arms (one of them with both hands fractured); one person with a fractured nose; and several cases of patients with various lacerations and contusions.

Medical personnel working on the West Bank and Gaza have said that fewer than half the Palestinians needing hospital treatment were seeking it. Many are afraid to go to hospital for fear of being arrested and so seek treatment at local clinics.

On 24 February the Israeli Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Dan Shomron, sent a letter to all the Israeli army commanders in the West Bank and Gaza containing guidelines on the use of force which he said were not new but had always been in existence, but because there had been "aberrations" by soldiers, it was necessary to emphasize and clarify existing orders. The following is an extract from the letter. The Israeli soldiers must act aggressively and decisively, but with self-restraint and sensitivity in accordance with the high behavioural norms demanded of the soldiers and commanders.

"The use of force is permitted during a violent incident in order to break up a riot, to overcome resistance to legal arrest, and during pursuit after rioters or suspects — all within the confines of the time and place where the incident occurs.

"In every instance, the use of force must be reasonable, and one should refrain as much as possible from hitting anyone on the head or on other sensitive parts of the body.

"No steps should be taken to humiliate or abuse the local po-

ness of investigations.

AI's recommendations

AI is still receiving reports of the Israeli soldiers using excessive force in maintaining law and order.

Such reports continue despite guidelines issued by the military authorities to soldiers on the use of force and assurances that all complaints of excessive use of force by soldiers will be investigated.

The willingness and ability of the Israeli military authorities to enforce such guidelines should be reflected in its willingness and ability to investigate thoroughly all complaints and reports of unreasonable force on the part of soldiers. For this to have a deterrent effect all complaints must be investigated promptly and appropriate firm action should be taken against Israeli soldiers found guilty of having used unreasonable force. Unwillingness to do so in fact encourages and condones the use of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment.

In view of this AI recommends:

1. that the Israeli authorities follow the organization's previous recommendation to hold an independent judicial inquiry into the wide range of human rights violations by the Israeli armed forces since December 1987. The inquiry should look into, among other things, the methods of riot control used by the army, the central government's encouragement of punitive beatings, the legality of orders issued to soldiers and the adequacy of established methods of investigating reports of abuses by the Israeli soldiers.
2. that full details about the investigations which have already been conducted into deaths by beating and complaints of beating should be made public, as well as full details about all disciplinary measures which have been taken against soldiers.
3. that investigations should be conducted into all cases of unreasonable force which come to the attention of those authorities, not just those that are the subject of formal complaints, that the findings should be made public and that appropriate firm action should be taken against the Israeli soldiers.
4. that steps should be taken to ensure that complaints procedures are more effective by simplifying the procedure for lodging complaints, by promptly acknowledging receipt of complaints and by protecting lawyers and complainants from intimidation.
5. that steps should be taken to ensure that the investigation of complaints is conducted promptly, thoroughly and fairly by providing for independent monitoring of the investigation (perhaps by reconsidering the composition of the investigating team), by informing the lawyer and complainant of the findings of the investigation and what, if any, disciplinary measures have been taken.

putation, nor should property be intentionally damaged."

Despite these pronouncements by the government and military authorities on the use of force, Israeli soldiers have continued to use excessive force towards Palestinians in the occupied territories, frequently as a punitive measure rather than in the course of maintaining law and order.

Reports received by AI suggest that such incidents still occur daily in both the West Bank and Gaza. Soldier patrols enter villages or refugee camps where earlier in the day there were clashes between the inhabitants and troops. In the course of house-to-house searches for youths suspected of throwing stones or petrol-bombs, innocent men, women and children, as well as the suspects themselves, are liable to be beaten and be injured.

The process of investigation

AI has over the past few years been told by lawyers that complaints submitted on behalf of their clients are often ignored and that persistent follow-up on their part is necessary to get any response from the authorities. They say that complaints take an inordinately long time to process, often years; that if an investigation is carried out it is often not carried out thoroughly; that not all relevant information is examined and not all relevant people interviewed; that investigators tend to disbelieve complaints and to give the accused (soldier or police officer) the benefit of the doubt. They maintain that almost invariably investigations find that the allegations are groundless. Lawyers and Palestinian complainants in the West Bank and Gaza claim that their experience in these matters has given them very little confidence in the effectiveness of the complaints procedures or in the thoroughness and fair-

Despite illness, champ retains his wizardry

From New York Times Magazine

THE FISTS of the three-time world heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali, the Greatest himself, were headed straight at my chin. These were the hands that had dissected and demoralized Sonny Liston, that had bested Joe Frazier so badly he could not go on another round; that had reduced George Foreman from a Goliath to a beanbag. These were the hands whose unrivaled speed and precision had left an everlasting impression on the face of boxing. In a moment they might do the same to mine.

But I was oddly overjoyed to see this deft combination streaking toward me. I was almost laughing.

So was he, which was, under the circumstances, more reasonable.

I was actually hoping he'd land one — just one: so I could point at the bruise, feel it, however long it took to heal, and tell everyone how I got it. But instead he whistled one by my ear, caught me around the neck and pulled me into a clinch and broke up laughing while I hugged him.

When I visited him on his farm one afternoon early this year, my own worst fears were quickly aroused. I was greeted by the farm's caretaker, Floyd Bass, who, in knitted cap and gray beard, looked like George Carlin playing the world's oldest hippie. "Muhammad's asleep in the truck," he said, gesturing at the beige Winnebago he was hosing down in the drive-way. "He gets kind of tired in the afternoons, I guess, with the medicine."

Then Ali lurched out of this mobile home to greet me. He words seemed indistinct at first, and his face expressionless. As we walked toward the house he seemed unsteady. Then something odd happened. Walking down the driveway he slipped on a patch of ice and almost fell. But he didn't fall. Instead, without taking his hands out of his jacket pockets, he did a kind of modified Ali Shuffle, a quick two-step, and after a small hop, kicked one foot off a flower bed's retaining wall until he was on dry paving. He turned around without breaking stride, to warn me, now more distinctly, "Careful — ice."

Later, I mentioned to his wife, Lonnie, that he seemed in pretty good health, and told her about his sprightly maneuver outside.

"Muhammad," she said, with a look of mock exasperation, "is fine. But people think he's dying."

I told her that everyone I had met who was close to him — advisers and friends — had said that there was "real Ali" almost unknown to the public. One by one, they all told me the same thing: "If you can show the real Ali, it'll blow people's minds." His manager, Jabir (Herbert) Muhammad, had said it, and so had Don King — and they don't agree about much. So had the late fight historian and manager Jimmy Jacobs.

A curious and delightful paradox is how much he enjoys playing cat-and-mouse and putting people on, yet how disarmingly direct and honest he can be. He tests others' honesty and distrusts their flattery. Having heard it all, he doesn't need to hear it all the time. He tests to see if he is being condescended to. For 30 minutes he will mumble and exaggerate his palsy, then look up and smile, speak more clearly and show almost no tremor, while talking about it.

"I've got Parkinson's syndrome," he tells me. "I'm in no pain. A slight slurring of my speech, a little tremor. Nothing critical. If I was in perfect health — if I had won my last two fights — if I had no problem, people would be afraid of me. Now they feel sorry for me. They thought I was Superman. Now they can go, 'He's human, like us. He has problems.'"

I ask him if he can say confidently he didn't get Parkinson's syndrome from boxing. He replies, "Over two million people have it. They weren't all boxers. If you told me I could go back in my life and start over healthy and that with boxing this would happen — stay Cassius Clay and it wouldn't — I'd take this route. It was worth it."

His personal physician, Dr. Dennis Cope, director of the Medical Ambulatory Care Centre at UCLA, describes his condition as "Parkinson's syndrome secondary to pugilistic brain syndrome." That is, as a result of boxing injuries. The condition imitates Parkinson's disease, yet does not have its degenerative pattern.

But, Cope adds, "from the tests that we've done we have established that it is not punch-drunk syndrome — there's no evidence of deterioration of his ability to think. He's all there, and there's no reason to expect him to deteriorate."

Despite the reports, he does not seem terribly unhappy in his condition. There are no indications of clinical depression, which often goes along with Parkinson's. "We looked for that," says Cope. "But he doesn't seem to have any real depression."

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25 AUGUST 1988

Muhammad Ali strives to overcome disease

In 1982, Cope made the connection between Ali's increasing motor problems and Parkinson's disease. Further clinical examinations, including CAT, M.R.I. and PET scans — most notably at New York's Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre in 1985 — have confirmed the initial diagnosis.

Ali's overriding interest now is correcting what he feels is the public misapprehension of Islam. "The average American only knows about Palestinian guerrillas and all the trouble from Khomeini and Qaddafi and hijackers — but that's not what Islam is about. It's about peace and brotherhood."

He distributes a book called "prayer and Al-Islam," the Am-

erican Muslim Mission's explanation of its dogma. Recently revised, it shuns the racial and nationalist antagonisms that typify many of the sects such as the Rev. Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam.

In this book, the spiritual leader Muhammad Ali follows, Imam Warithuddin Muhammad (a son of the late Elijah Muhammad), "urges his followers to fulfill their obligations as citizens of the United States as a matter of conscience, and to accept the burdens of the nation's defence as any other citizen..." He calls for establishing "direct and genuine inter-faith dialogue between leaders of Al-Islam, Christianity and Judaism..."

We were sitting in Ali's Winnebago in an empty lot on Chicago's South Side, off Waddlawn Avenue, behind the 47th street mosque, which was built largely with money he earned from boxing.

"Ain't this bus comfortable?" he says. "I'm the driver. Last night I went to the west side, I parked in a old car lot and I pulled the shades down."

He watches the people walking around. I took about 20 booklets, (on Islam) pre-signed, and got out. "Muhammad Ali! You lyn! There he is man! What you doin' here?"

He says, "I never talk about boxing. It's just something I did. It served its purpose. I was only about 11, 12 years old — I saw Negroes being put out of white restaurants, I saw Negroes be-

ing hung, a boy named Emmett Till castrated and burned up. I said I'm gonna get famous so I can help my people — that was my intention. Then when I was 18 I heard of Malcolm X an Elijah Muhammad. When I was 21 I joined, in Miami — but we kept it quiet because of the little fight coming up. My main purpose was to spread this message, but I had to use boxing to get famous."

Two days later, in the bus, he said, "People have offered me \$100,000 a week to shake hands in a casino — I wouldn't take it — \$2 million a year to be on TV stations talking about sports. Now that I'm not fightin' I'm getting bigger. And I'm happy. I wasn't happy beating Frazier — but I had to — I had to get prestige."

He goes on: "In California there is a show next month for homeless people. 'Muhammad Ali' is the star — people will come from Hollywood — they use me to get them. That's good. I was a pretty good actor myself... all that I'm the greatest... I'm the prettiest... yeah. I was acting."

As the time for evening prayers approaches, Ali gives me a leather-bound Qur'an and inscribes in it with a fine, neat hand, "Love is the net where hearts are caught like fish."

"Who said that?" I asked him. "I did," he replies, and adds "You are as dumb as you look. As-Salaam-Allakum."

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ORIENT EXPRESS

LIBAN: ELECTIONS REPORTÉES — Le quorum nécessaire pour élire un successeur au président Gemayel n'a pas été atteint le 18 août au parlement libanais, reportant sine die le scrutin présidentiel. 38 députés seulement étaient présents, sur les 53 requis pour procéder au vote. La candidature de Soleyman Frangé a provoqué la colère des Forces libanaises, milices chrétiennes, qui avaient appelé au boycott du scrutin. Si aucun président n'est élu avant le 23 septembre, date d'expiration du mandat d'Amine Gemayel, celui-ci pourrait former un gouvernement provisoire constitué uniquement de chrétiens.

ZIA: LA THESE DU SABOTAGE — Les autorités pakistanaise privilégient la thèse de l'attentat pour expliquer la tragique disparition, le 17 août, du président Zia ul Haq dans l'explosion de son avion. Plusieurs militaires de haut rang pakistanaise, l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis et son attaché militaire ont également péri dans l'accident. Plusieurs personnalités pakistanaise ont évoqué une possible implication de Moscou ou de New Delhi dans le "sabotage" de l'appareil. Le général Zia avait pris le pouvoir en 1977 par un coup d'Etat. Depuis, il avait conduit une politique d'islamisation du pays, conférant à la charia le statut de "loi suprême". Le Pakistan offrait une base de repli aux résistants afghans opposés à la présence soviétique dans leur pays.

PALESTINIENS: NOUVELLES MESURES — Le gouvernement jordanien a annoncé le 20 août que les résidents de Cisjordanie ne se verraient plus délivrer de livrets de famille, les livrets actuellement détenus par des Palestiniens n'ayant plus valeur que de documents d'identité. Les citoyens palestiniens, selon les communiqués, sont ceux qui, avant le 31 juillet dernier, avaient le statut de résidents permanents en Cisjordanie. La Jordanie continuera à leur délivrer des passeports mais leur durée de validité ne sera plus que de deux ans au lieu de cinq auparavant. Par ailleurs, Yasser Arafat a déclaré le 23 août à Tunis que "l'OLP assume l'entière responsabilité" des employés civils ayant perdu leur emploi à la suite de la rupture légale et administrative entre les deux rives du Jourdain.

IRAN-IRAK: NEGOCIATIONS A GENEVE — Le cessez-le-feu entre l'Irak et l'Iran a pris effet le 20 août, respecté de facto depuis le 8 août. "Le cessez-le-feu est opérationnel", a estimé le 21 août le général Slavko Jovic, commandant du groupe d'observation des Nations-Unies, malgré plusieurs accusations réciproques de violation par les ex-belligérants. Les ministères des Affaires étrangères des deux pays devaient entamer le 25 août à Genève des négociations directes en présence de Javier Perez de Cuellar.

LA JORDANIE ET LE REGLEMENT DU CONFLIT IRAN-IRAK

Economie: le défi de la paix

La fin du conflit Iran-Irak constitue un défi pour l'économie jordanienne, dont l'Irak est actuellement le principal débouché. Si l'on s'attend avec satisfaction à une reprise de l'économie dans toute la région, on espère à Amman que Bagdad se souviendra du soutien que lui a apporté le Royaume pendant la guerre. Et que la Jordanie bénéficiera d'une priorité devant les nombreux fournisseurs attachés par les perspectives de la reconstruction.

Encore incrédules hier, les acteurs économiques jordaniens envisagent désormais sérieusement un règlement définitif du conflit Iran-Irak. Tous se réjouissent de la paix et affichent un optimisme sans faille quant à l'avenir des relations commerciales entre Amman et Bagdad, dont la guerre a favorisé le rapprochement économique et renforcé l'alliance politique. Mais chacun sait qu'il va falloir négocier le virage de la paix sans dérapage, sous peine de se voir doubler dans la prochaine ligne droite. L'économie jordanienne, qui ne peut se contenter des étroites frontières du Royaume, est en effet fortement tributaire du marché irakien. Et la perspective de la reconstruction irakienne alimentera l'appétit de nombreux autres fournisseurs potentiels.

Au cours des années quatre-vingt, Bagdad est devenue à la fois premier client et premier fournisseur de la Jordanie. Dès les premiers jours du conflit, le Royaume hachémite a apporté à l'Irak son soutien inconditionnel. Amman a consenti à prendre des risques et en a parfois essuyés les revers, comme en témoigne le "krach" de mai dernier. Le gouvernement jordanien avait ouvert une ligne de crédit de 370 millions de dollars pour faciliter les importations irakiennes via la Jordanie (les produits devaient avoir une valeur ajoutée d'au moins 40% en Jordanie). La Banque centrale de Jordanie payait les fournisseurs jordaniens, en attendant un remboursement ultérieur par l'Irak. Mais les commandes irakiennes ont dépassé le plafond de la ligne de crédit, entraînant une chute brutale des réserves de la Banque centrale et celle du dinar jordanien, qui accusait une baisse de 15%.

Actuellement, la dette de l'Irak envers son petit voisin se monte à 500 millions de dollars environ. Une goutte d'eau dans l'océan, comparée aux 80 milliards de dollars de dette extérieure civile qui pèsent sur Bagdad, dont la moitié a été contractée auprès des pays de la Golfe.

Riad Al-Khouri, économiste jordanien, estime que la réduction des dépenses militaires irakiennes (11,6 milliards de dollars pour la seule année 1987, selon l'Institut International d'études stratégiques de Londres) accélérera le remboursement de cette dette, renflouant les finances jordaniennes et rétablissant un climat de confiance favorable aux investissements. Reste à savoir si la Jordanie sera servie la première...

Car selon un observateur oc-



Quand les armes se taisent, la consommation civile reprend ses droits

cidental, l'Irak a d'abord intérêt à rembourser sa dette auprès de pays capables de lui consentir de nouvelles avances substantielles. "Les revenus irakiens sont estimés à 14 milliards de dollars pour l'année prochaine. Jusqu'ici, 8 milliards par an étaient consacrés en moyenne aux dépenses de guerre et il est peu probable que l'Irak baisse la garde du jour au lendemain", estime-t-il. Réorganiser une économie de paix sur les ruines d'une économie de guerre coûte cher. Malgré le pétrole, dont l'Irak est devenu le second producteur mondial, Bagdad va devoir affronter la démesure entre ses besoins des années à venir et ses moyens financiers hypothéqués par la guerre.

Récemment les Sud-Coréens, désireux de renforcer leur position dans la région, se sont déclarés prêts à répondre à toute demande de reconstruction émanant des ex-belligérants, assumant le risque financier. La Jordanie pourra-t-elle en faire autant? A Amman, on envisage d'abord la période à venir en termes de "Coopération bilatérale" avec Bagdad. En clair, on attend des irakiens qu'ils renouvellent l'ascenseur, qu'ils fassent à leur tour un effort pour aider l'économie jordanienne.

Quel est exactement l'enjeu des prochaines années? "La reconstruction" n'est pas le mot juste du côté irakien: le pays a physiquement peu souffert du conflit, hormis ses altes industrielles localisées dans les zones de combat, principalement au sud-est du pays. Mais pendant huit ans, on a très peu construit d'équipements civils, on a réduit la consommation au strict minimum. Une formidable demande civile va donc se libérer, sur un marché de plus de 17 millions d'habitants, et les fournisseurs devront répondre à l'appel dès le début.

Quels produits, quels services la Jordanie peut-elle offrir à son puissant voisin pour tirer profit de ce "boom"? Mohammed Nour, ancien expert pour le Moyen-Orient auprès de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI), estime que le Royaume hachémite a deux avantages: d'abord, ses produits sont déjà présents sur le marché irakien (les exportations sont passées

si le port de Bassorah est remis en service. Le trafic de marchandises a plus que doublé à Aqaba depuis 1980 et 60% de son fret est actuellement destiné à l'Irak. Pourquoi les irakiens continueraient-ils à importer par Aqaba si leur débouché maritime est réouvert? La question est d'autant plus cruciale que le secteur des transports routiers, en Jordanie, constitue l'une des quatre premières activités du pays en termes d'emplois.

"Plus généralement, indique M. Abu-Hassan, on estime que ce secteur d'activité fait vivre 25.000 familles, soit quelque 200.000 personnes dans le pays, sans compter le secteur de la maintenance". Selon lui, Aqaba n'est pas en danger de désaffection, l'Irak ayant beaucoup investi dans la société jordanio-irakienne de transports routiers (une flotte de 900 poids-lourds et un capital de 50 millions de JD réparti à parts égales entre les deux gouvernements) et surtout parce qu'Aqaba représente une voie de transit importante pour les produits en provenance d'Europe, via le canal de Suez.

Un haut responsable du ministère du plan, lui aussi, qu'Aqaba ne remplace pas Bassorah mais joue un rôle propre. "Dans un premier temps, dit-il, il faudra plusieurs années pour dégrader le Chott-El-Arab de toutes les épaves qui l'encombrent et pour rendre la terminal de Bassorah à nouveau opérationnel. Et même par la suite, Aqaba représente pour l'Irak son ouverture la plus proche et la plus sûre vers la Méditerranée, depuis la neutralisation du port de Beyrouth et la rupture entre l'Irak et la Syrie (port de Banias)". On ajoute au ministère du plan qu'outre les emplois, l'activité d'Aqaba assure à la Jordanie des revenus non négligeables grâce aux taxes perçues à l'arrivée des cargos.

Jamil Ibrahim Ali, directeur général de la société jordanio-irakienne de transports, rappelle quant à lui que "l'Irak utilisait Aqaba dès 1978, car Bassorah ne suffisait pas à absorber tout le trafic maritime de l'Irak". Et selon Abdallah Al-Maleki, directeur de l'association des banques jordaniennes, "l'Irak a un intérêt stratégique à poursuivre l'exploitation de la route Aqaba-Bagdad, voie sûre étant donnée la fidélité et la stabilité du Royaume hachémite". Il évoque même le projet de construire une voie ferrée reliant la capitale irakienne au port jordanien. Vérification faite, aucune décision n'a été encore prise en ce sens.

Sur le long terme, le Dr Maleki ne fait pas de prévisions quant aux conséquences du cessez de la paix Iran-Irak. "La reprise de l'activité économique en Irak peut constituer une menace dans beaucoup de domaines, les peuvent être très compétitive par rapport à nos productions. La fin de la guerre sera certainement un test de notre amitié", conclut-il avec un demi-sourire.

FRANCOIS DUCROUX

25 AUGUST 1988

AMMAN

La citadelle revisitée



Depuis le 1er août et jusqu'au 15 septembre, une mission de l'Ecole biblique de Jérusalem, sous l'égide du Département des Antiquités jordaniennes, entreprend la fouille de la "terrasse basse" la fouille de l'extrémité Est de la citadelle d'Amman, dominant la basse-ville. Cette fouille reprend le chantier dirigé par Fawzi Zayadine, directeur adjoint des Antiquités, en 1968, 72 et 73. Elle vise à mieux comprendre la succession des systèmes de défense édifiés autour de la citadelle au cours de l'histoire. Selon les archéologues, il y a eu au moins quatre remparts d'époques différentes construits les uns au-dessus des autres. On estime que la muraille byzantine date de l'époque byzantine-omayyade, la plus ancienne remontant vraisemblablement au moins à l'an 1000 av. J.C. (Ces travaux archéologiques permettront également d'étudier la nature des bâtiments construits à l'intérieur des remparts. Il est ensuite prévu d'étendre les fouilles pendant cinq ans, pour en savoir plus sur l'histoire des royaumes ammonites (1000-800 av. J.C.). Le chantier actuel met à contribution sept archéologues français, deux jordaniens, deux Chypriotes, un Espagnol, assistés de dix ouvriers. Des engins d'extraction ont été gracieusement fournis par des sociétés françaises en Jordanie. Depuis quinze ans, le site n'avait pas été fouillé. Les recherches avaient repris cet hiver sous la direction de M. Zayadine, en collaboration avec une équipe d'archéologues américains de l'ACOR.

FRANCE EN BREF

NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE: TOUT LE MONDE D'ACCORD — Les délégations du RPCR et du FLNKS (partisans de la France et l'indépendantistes) ont signé le 20 août un protocole sur l'avant-projet de loi référendaire qui fixe le statut de la Nouvelle-Calédonie pour une période de dix ans. En 1988, un scrutin d'autodétermination sera organisé sur le territoire. Un référendum national sur cette question pourrait avoir lieu en octobre.

SEOUL: 286 ATHLETE FRANCAIS POUR LES JEUX — 286 athlètes français se rendront à Séoul du 17 septembre au 3 octobre prochains pour participer aux Jeux olympiques. Ainsi en a décidé la commission du sport de haut niveau qui a épluché les dossiers des 18 fédérations représentées à Séoul. Critère essentiel de sélection: la possibilité pour l'athlète d'obtenir une place de demi-finaliste. Dix champions du monde en titre font partie de cette sélection. Nelson Pélissier, président du comité national olympique, estime que la France devrait obtenir au moins douze médailles dans différentes disciplines.

MORT DE FELIX LECLERC — Nous avons omis la semaine passée de signaler le décès du chanteur québécois Félix Leclerc, survenu le 8 août à la suite d'une crise cardiaque. Le "patriarche" de la chanson québécoise avait notamment ouvert les portes du succès à Robert Charlebois et Gilles Vigneault, avec lesquels il avait chanté en 1970 "Quand les hommes vivront d'amour". Félix Leclerc venait de célébrer son 74ème anniversaire.

Avion fantôme sur Paris

Guetteurs, hélicoptères, contrôle des aéroports de la région: le ciel de Paris est passé au peloton fin par la police et l'armée pour tenter d'identifier l'avion fantôme qui depuis le 1er juillet, a réalisé six incursions dans l'espace aérien de la capitale, défiant la loi et la police. Ce mystérieux aviateur "baron noir" (du titre d'une bande dessinée) passionne les médias et provoque la fureur de Pierre Joxe, le ministre de l'Intérieur. M. Joxe a qualifié cet acte d'"irresponsable, dangereux et illégal", assurant que les mesures de prévention mises en place permettront d'éviter "un drame", deux cent quatre-vingt-huit hélicoptères de l'armée, et un Mirage F-1 prêt à décoller veillent jour et nuit à l'espace aérien parisien et à l'identification des avions en raison des risques que provoquerait pour la population un accident aérien.

D'ores et déjà, le quotidien populaire britannique "Today" affirme avoir démasqué le "Baron noir". Selon ce journal, il s'agit d'un aéroclub français âgé de 35 ans, le Comte de Guillaume selon ses dires. L'aviateur posséderait plusieurs appareils dans un hangar de sa propriété, à 100 km des Paris. Pour tromper l'ennemi, il décollerait à chaque fois dans un avion différent: Cessna, Piper, Fokker. "Today" affirme en outre avoir accompagné le "baron" dans un vol pagné de reconnaissance au-dessus de Londres. "Je n'ai plus envie de duper les policiers français, ils ne sont pas de taule. Les londoniens feront peut-être un meilleur boulot", aurait-il déclaré.

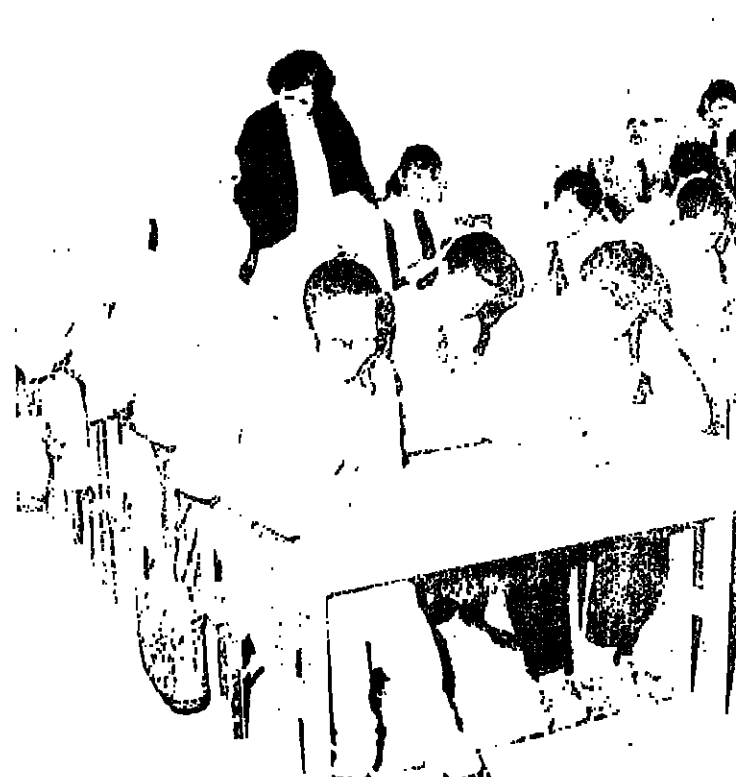
LES VACANCES RACCOURCIES D'UN MOIS

Ecoles: la rentrée est chaude

Près d'un million d'écollers du primaire et du secondaire ont réintégré leurs classes samedi 20 août en Jordanie, après deux mois de vacances d'été. Soit un mois de moins que les années précédentes. La rentrée en août, sous les grosses chaleurs, ne fait pas l'unanimité.

Vacances d'été raccourcies de trois à deux mois, d'avantage de congés au cours de l'année: la saison scolaire 1987-1988 a été marquée par un réajustement du temps libre, notamment pour permettre aux bacheliers de mieux réviser les deux sessions du tawjih. Personne n'a songé à se plaindre des nouvelles vacances octroyées aux écoliers au printemps, qui imitent les "vacances de pâques" à la française. Mais réintégrer les salles de classe en ce mois d'août torride ne fait pas le bonheur des têtes bouclées, loin s'en faut. On aurait volontiers attendu septembre pour retrouver livres et cahiers.

Mahmoud, professeur d'arabe dans une école de Smeissani, s'éponge le front: "Bien sûr, je suis content de retrouver mes élèves après deux mois d'inactivité; l'enseignement commençait à me manquer. Mais je ne pense pas qu'avancer la rentrée soit une bonne décision. Il fait encore très chaud et les classes ne sont pas équipées pour de telles températures. Nous n'avons pas même le moindre ventilateur. Pédagogiquement parlant, on peut faire une croix sur les trois premières semaines. C'est du temps perdu. Et encore, nous sommes à Amman. Les responsables de l'Education ont-ils oublié qu'il y a aussi des écoles à Aqaba et dans la vallée du Jourdain, où sévit encore la canicule?" Un autre enseignant espère ouvertement que l'on reviendra à l'ancien système l'année prochaine.



Dans les salles de classes, pas de ventilateur on colle rentrée août-juin

Désœuvrés

Si tout le monde se plaint de la chaleur, certains parents d'élèves ne sont pas fâchés pour autant de voir leur progéniture enfin occupée. "C'est mieux comme ça, estime Fadwa, mère de deux garçons de 10 et 11 ans. "Quand ils sont à la maison, ils ne savent pas quoi faire et il y a souvent des disputes. Maintenant, on est plus tranquilles." D'autant plus que la Jordanie manque cruellement de structures d'accueil pour les loisirs des enfants. Peu de clubs, de colonies de vacances.

Souvent, les enfants profitent de l'été pour aider leurs parents

au travail, surtout dans le commerce et l'agriculture. Tel Fathi, 12 ans, et déjà mécanicien en herbe dans le garage de son père. L'an dernier, il s'était ainsi constitué une tirelire de 200 JD pendant ses trois mois de vacances. "C'est l'année, dit-il, c'est passé très vite. L'école a déjà commencé et je n'ai pas encore mes livres, je n'ai pas eu le temps de me préparer."

Se procurer ses livres scolaires n'est pas de tout repos, comme le souligne Rased, 16 ans, de l'école secondaire de Sweilhi: "Comme toujours, on ne trouve pas tous les ouvrages, il faut multiplier les allers-retours chez les libraires. Et encore, la distribution s'est plutôt améliorée par rapport à l'an dernier," souligne-t-il.

Mais au diable les problèmes matériels. Hind, 15 ans, écolière à djebel Hussein, voit d'abord dans la rentrée la joie d'être à nouveau ensemble: "On retrouve les copines, on se raconte toutes nos histoires de vacances. J'ai passé trois semaines en Turquie, j'ai passé de bonnes vacances et je suis contente de reprendre la classe." Que demande le peuple?

SULEIMAN SWEISS

AU MENU

Oranges à la crème

Pour 4-6 personnes: 6 oranges, 8 jaunes d'œufs, 4 cuill. à soupe de sucre semoule, 75 cl de lait, 1 cuill. à café de vanille liquide, 225 g de sucre cristallisé, sel.

Préparez un bûche. Versez les jaunes d'œufs et le sucre semoule dans une casserole. Placez celle-ci au bain-marie et battez doucement le contenu au fouet. Ajoutez 1 pincée de sel. Versez le lait en filet, tout en remuant. Laissez épaissir la crème, toujours en remuant. Retirez la casserole du bain-marie et continuez de remuer pendant 5 mn. Ajoutez la vanille, mélangez et laissez refroidir pendant 1 h. Pelez les oranges à vif et coupez-les en rondelles fines. Retirez-en les pépins. Disposez-les dans un plat creux et versez la crème froide dessus.

Faites fondre le sucre cristallisé avec 2 cuillères à soupe d'eau chaude dans une petite casserole à fond épais sur feu doux. Laissez cuire 1 mn en remuant avec une cuillère de bois. Versez ce caramel sur le crème et servez.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

Avant et après

Les anciennes vacances:

Du 18 janvier au 4 février, deux semaines pour marquer la fin du premier semestre (après la première session du tawjih).
- Pas de vacances de printemps.
- De juin à septembre: trois mois de vacances d'été.

Le nouveau calendrier (mis en place à la rentrée 1987):

- Du 24 décembre au 18 janvier, trois semaines avant la première session du tawjih.
- Nouvelles vacances de printemps: deux semaines du 2 au 16 avril.
- Vacances d'été raccourcies d'un mois: deux mois du 15 juin au 15 août environ.

Le nouveau système, qui place les vacances d'hiver avant la première session du tawjih, permet aux aspirants bacheliers de mieux réviser leur examen. Il offre de plus de véritables vacances de Noël aux chrétiens. Les vacances de printemps constituent une "respiration" supplémentaire jugée nécessaire au cours de l'année scolaire. Mais au total, les écoliers perdent une semaine de vacances (trois mois et une semaine contre trois mois et demi auparavant)...

ECOUTEZ VOIR

CINEMA

Summer in the city

De Wim Wenders (1979), l'auteur de "Paris Texas" met ici en scène un délinquant fraîchement sorti de prison, qui de Berlin à Amsterdam, cherche en vain la voie de sa nouvelle vie.

Goethe Institut, mardi 30 à 20h30 (en allemand, sous-titré en anglais)

She stoops to conquer

D'après la pièce d'Olivier Goldsmith (1971): comédie. Un jeune homme vient demander la main d'une demoiselle à son père. Par erreur, il prend ce dernier pour un suborneur et s'inclinait devant lui...

British Council, lundi 29 à 19h30 (en anglais)

Tender Mercies

De Bruce Beresford, avec Robert Duval: un célèbre chanteur de country-western a troqué sa guitare contre une bouteille de whisky. Echoué dans un motel, il n'a même plus de quoi payer sa note. La tenancière le sauvera de l'alcoolisme, mais ses vieux fantasmes peu à peu réapparaissent.

Centre américain, dimanche 28 à 19h00 (en anglais)

TELEVISION

"Julien Fontanes, magistrat," série policière de Jean Cosmos. Cette semaine, "La bête noire": un juge enquête sur l'assassinat d'un commissaire de police par un terroriste. Il est bientôt soumis à un odieux chantage. (JTV, vendredi 28 à 18h00)

25 AUGUST 1988

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. year round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries, and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Weibdeh. Opening hours 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3 p.m. - 6 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, Tel. 624890.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Weibdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.
Terrace Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Weibdeh, mass in Italian every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622886.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, Tel. 623541.
Church of the Redeemer: Jabal Amman, Tel. 625393.

Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafiah, Tel. 778261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafiah, Tel. 771781.

Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmalaeni, el 677534.

Church of the Good Shepherd (Evangelical Lutheran): Um As-Summaq (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 812808, and Evangelical Rainbow Congregation, Tel. 828608.

CALENDAR

Films

She Stoops to Conquer is subtitled "The Mistakes of a Night" and is one of Oliver Goldsmith's best-loved comedies. At the British Council, 29 August, at 7:30.

The Goethe Institut Screens **Summer in the City**, about an ex-prisoner whose fears keep him from finding a new life, at 8:30, 30 August.

A washed-up country music star finds happiness married to a young war widow in **Tender Mercies**, starring Robert Duval, at the American Centre at 7 pm, 25 and 28 August.

The American Centre's video series on American Music looks at the blues this week - at 7 pm, 30 August.

Friends of Archaeology

The Friends' excursion this week is to Umm Er-Rasas, where the third season of excavations is uncovering a complex of churches. Departure from the Amra Hotel at 9 am, 28 August. Bring a picnic lunch and plenty of water.

Circus

The Akif Egyptian Circus continues its performances through to the end of the month, under the big top erected between the Sixth and Seventh Circles.

Exhibitions

The Soviet Cultural Centre has a photographic exhibition which runs until 7 September.

Permanent exhibition by "Contemporary Arab Artists" at Al-Wasiti Gallery in the Plaza Hotel.

IDD CODES

Dial 00 for IDD access lines

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Argentina	54	Copenhagen (Inner)	1	Turkey	90
Buenos Aires	54	Copenhagen (Outer)	2	Ankara	41
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Adelaide	8	Egypt	20	Abu Dhabi	2
Brisbane	7	Cairo	2	Alman	6
Canberra	62	Dublin	353	Al Ain	4
Melbourne	61	Cork	21	Fujairah	70
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Sydney	43	Helsinki	0	Ras al Khaimah	77
Austria	43	France	33	Sharjah	92
Vienna	222	Paris	1	Umm Al Quwain	6
Belgium	32	Germany (WFR)	49	Western Area (Jebel)	6
Antwerp	3	Bonn	288	Dhane, Ruwale	52
Brussels	32	Greece	30	UK	44
Rio de Janeiro	55	Athens/Piraeus	11	Uruguay	598
Brazilia	51	India	91	Montevideo	2
Bulgaria	359	Bangalore	812	USA	1
Canada	1	New Delhi	91	New York	212/718
Ottawa	613	Bombay	22	Washington	202
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		Bahadad	1		
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		Kyoto	284		
		Kobe	284		
		Nairobi	965		
		Kuwait	965		
		Korea	82		
		Seoul	218		
		Libya	218		
		Tripoli	21		
		Lebanon	961		
		Beirut	961		
		Malaysia	60		
		Kuala Lumpur	3		
		Mexico	52		
		Mexico City	52		
		Morocco	212		
		Fes	5		
		Rabat	7		
		Netherlands	31		
		Amsterdam	20		
		Rotterdam	10		
		North Yemen	967		
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		Hodeidah	5		
		Sanaa	6		
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		Nigeria	234		
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Austrian	644365	Air India	675688-9
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Bahrain	660688	Alitalia	628203
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Canadian	686124	Austrian Airlines	694484
Chadian	642736	Balkan Airlines	637380/687028
Chilean	661337	British Airways	641430
Cyprus	642953	British Caledonian	661111
Czechoslovakian	666106/6	Always	662111
Danish Consulate General	622324	Cathay Pacific	624363
French Consulate	623443	Chinese Airlines	630011
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German	641351	Emirates Airlines	630011
German D.R.	619351/2	Gulf Air	662141/678321
Greek	672351	Hungarian Airlines	639295
Hungarian	674916	Iran Air	637827/644036
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Saudi Arabian	660746/6	Swedish	644251/2
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	(08) 53330/60

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Khalidi Maternity, J.Amm.	644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J.Amm.	842441/2
Jabal Amman	524362
Maternity	638141
Shmela Hospital	664717/4
Shmela Hospital	66913
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The Islamic, Abdali	66127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664184/8
Italian, Al-Muhajir	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	778111/28
Army, Marka	778111/28
Hospital	602240/50
Amni Hospital	674155

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Radio Jordan	774111/19
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American Centre	644371
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Spanish Cultural Centre	624049
Turkish Cultural Centre	638777
Haye Arts Centre	685106
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Univ. of Jordan Library	634886

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Opera	675973
Plaza	677420
Raphdan	622188
Al-Hussein	622117
Barman	623171
	630128

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City	810491
Orthodox Club	810491
Royal Automobile Club	815410

Royal Shooting Club	738572
Royal Chess Club	673713
Royal Racing Club	06-801233

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Amman	
Holiday Inn	663100
Marriott	660100
Regency	660000
Jerusalem	665094
Intercontinental	641381
Ambassador	668188
Commodore	665101
Middle East	667180
Grand Palace	661121
Tycho	661114
International	641712
USA	818801
Alia Gateway	(08)61000
Amra	815071
Plaza	674111

Aqaba	
Holiday Inn	2428
Al-Jazir	4131
Coral Beach	3521
Aquamarine	4333
Aqaba	2056

RENT-A-CAR

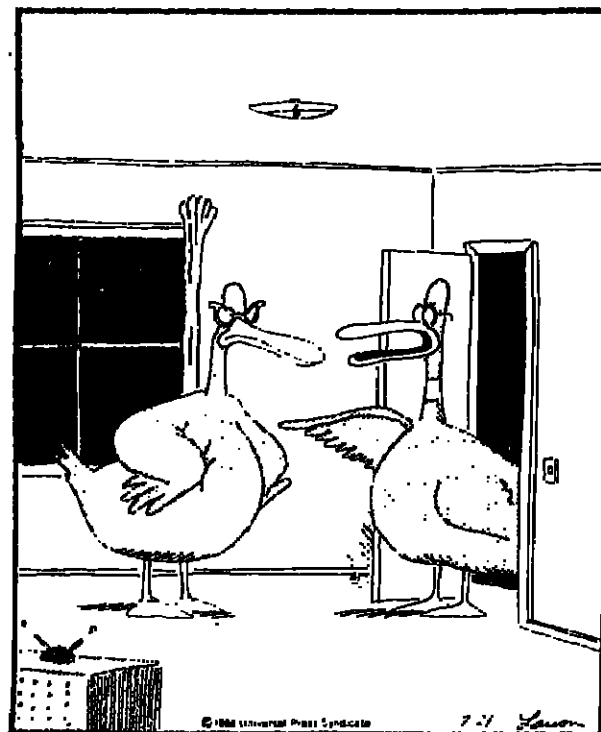
Shakhshir	669559
Al-Jabal	668689
Kada	665101/668153
Kada	315458
Al-Jabal	638554
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Nebo	818792
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Amn	641350
Avis-Jarrar	08-51021-51071
Budget	09-802210
Budget	673132
Do's	669238
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Europcar	815071
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Inter Rent	669376/669396

Star Subscriptions (Annual rates)

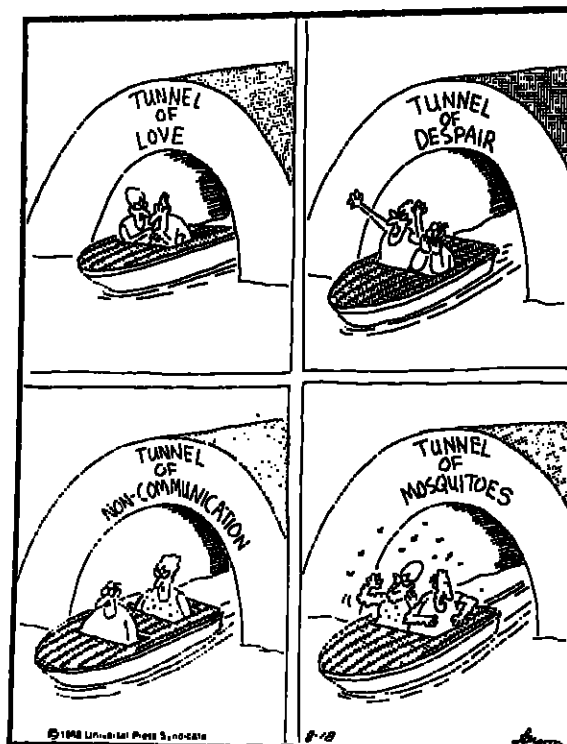
Arab countries \$60	
Europe and Africa \$ 90	
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All rates include First Class Mail.	
Send drafts to The Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman-Jordan.	

Cross words

ACROSS

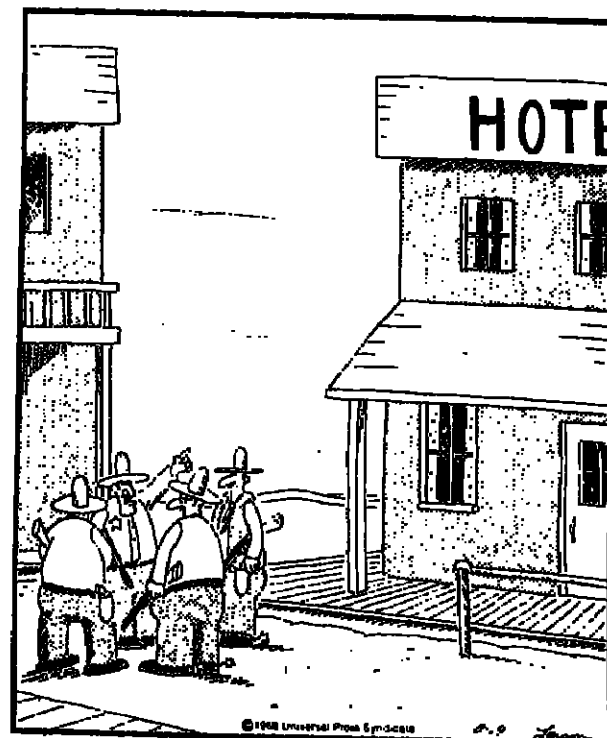


"Yeah? Well, I'll tell you who your friend saw me with - a decoy! That's who!"

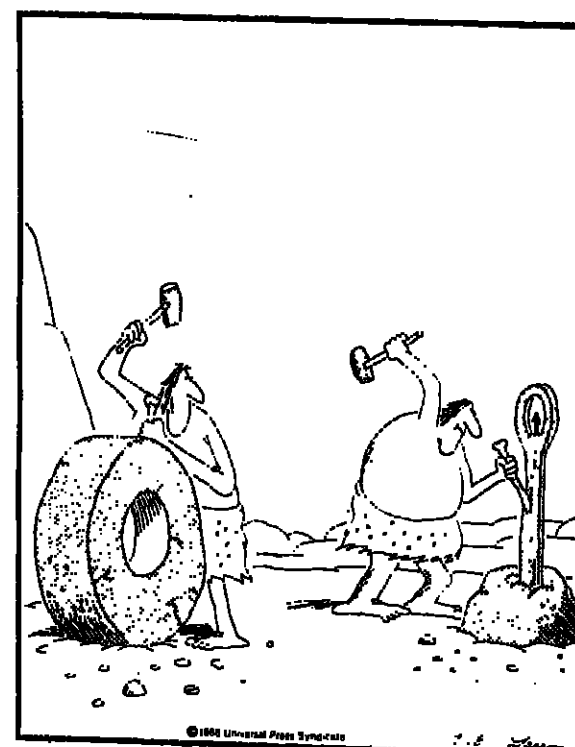


Suddenly, Dr. Morrissey's own creation, a hideous creature 9 feet tall and bearing the heads of the Brady Bunch, turns against him.

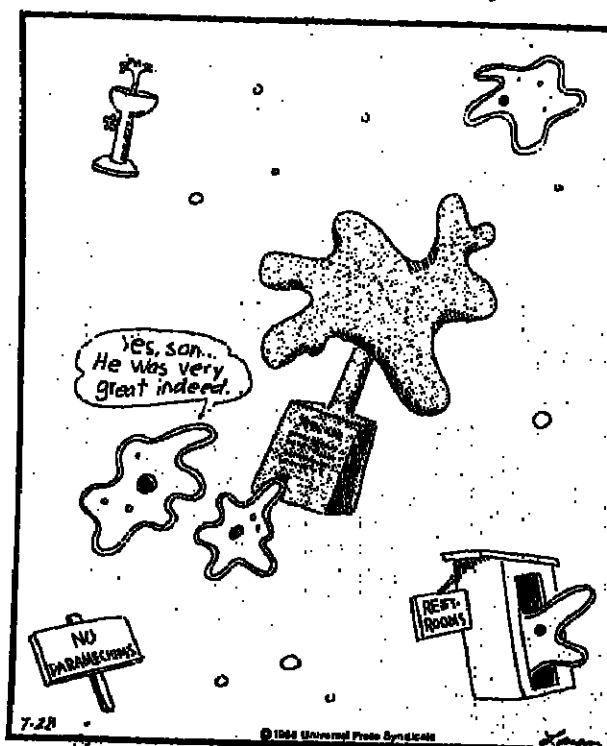
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"Roy, you get up on the hotel roof there - for godsakes, if you are slugged, don't just slump over and die. Put some drama into it and throw yourself screaming from the edge."

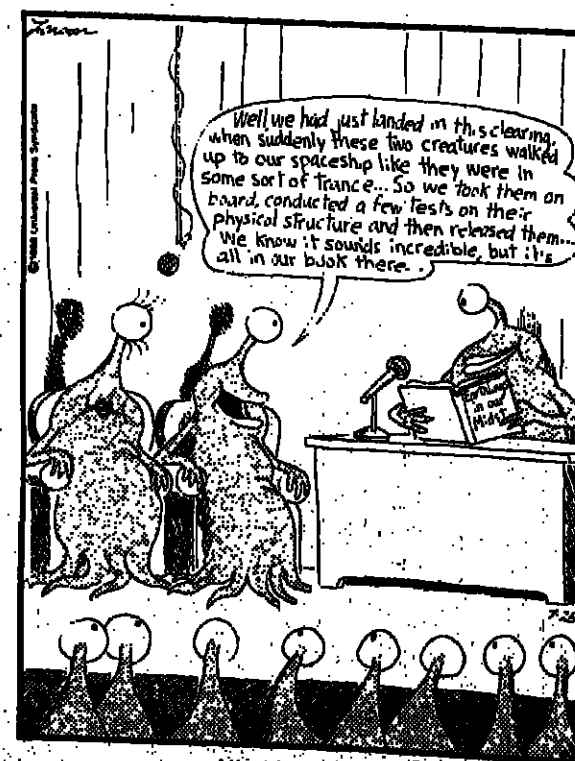


"I can't believe it! This is impossible! Nothing here but - wait! Wait! I see something! - Yes! There they are - granola bars!"



In Amoebae Park

26 THE JERUSALEM STAR

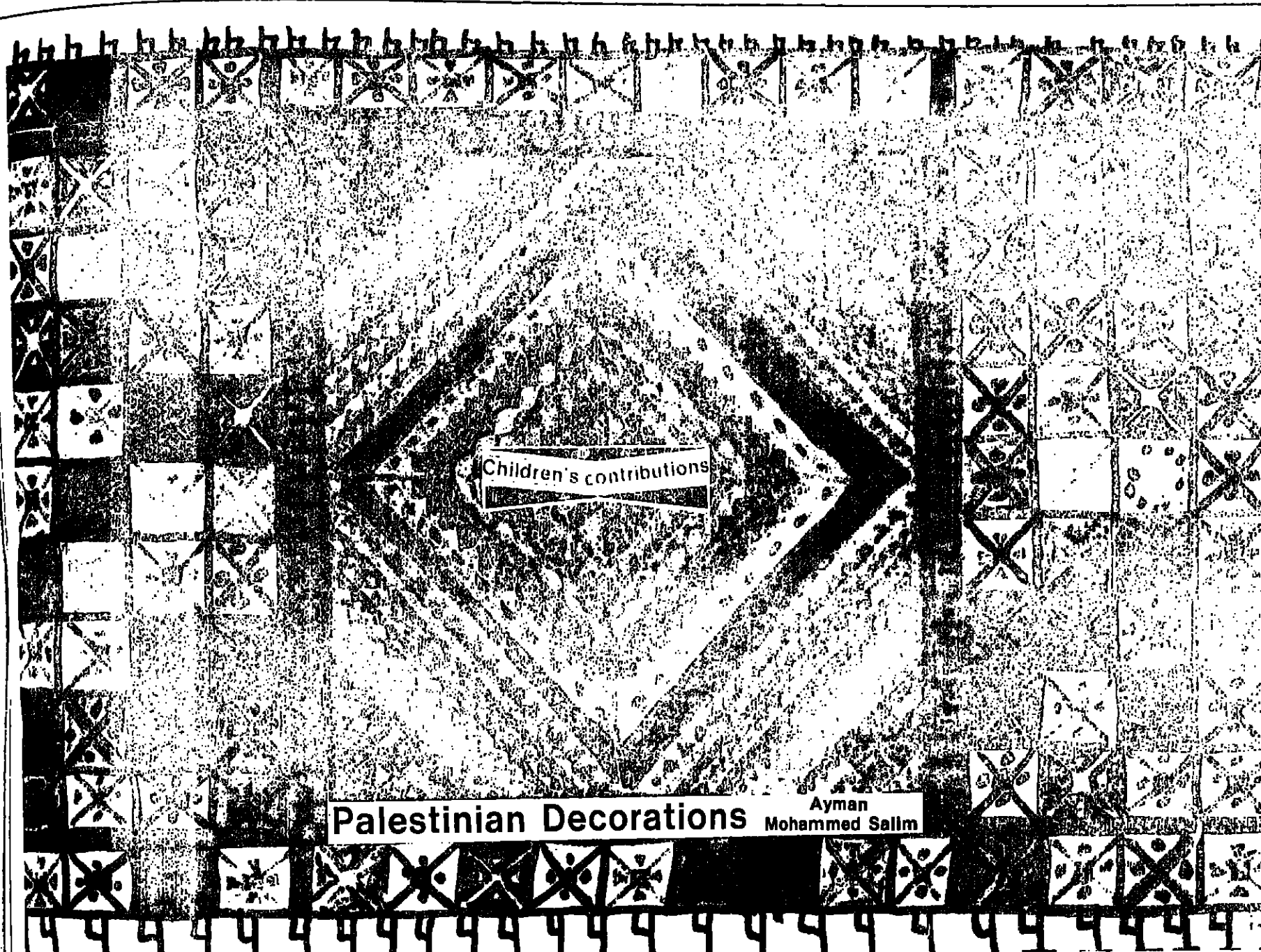


Alien talk shows



What sloths do when no one's around

25 AUGUST 1988



Palestinian Decorations

Ayman Mohammed Salim

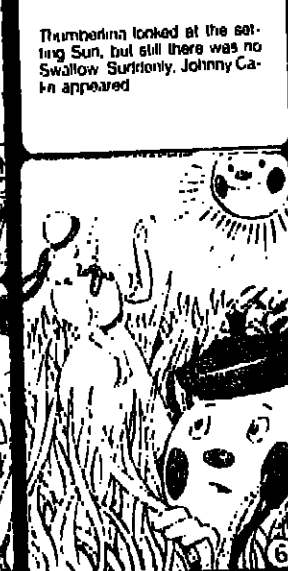
Johnny Cake and Thumberline Part 2



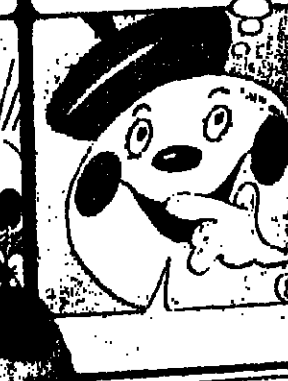
"On dear slaying - wallow won't come for me though she did promise."



"The Sun is already low, and soon I will be the wedding man I shall have to live deep in the earth."



"It's simply unthinkable to allow a wonderful little girl like this to become Mole's wife! I must think of something quickly I've got it! I can pretend to be the Sun!"



Abraham Fayed Bashir Age 12 Hobby: Playing football Wishes to be an engineer

Strange but true

Just for some

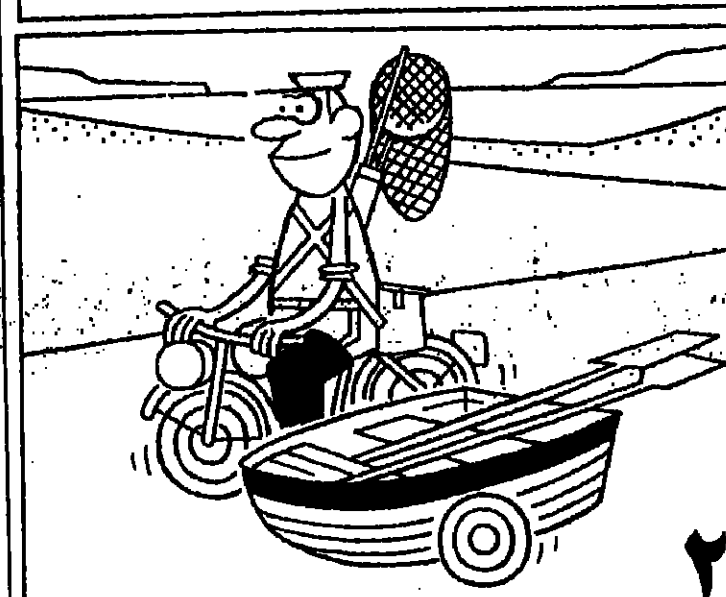
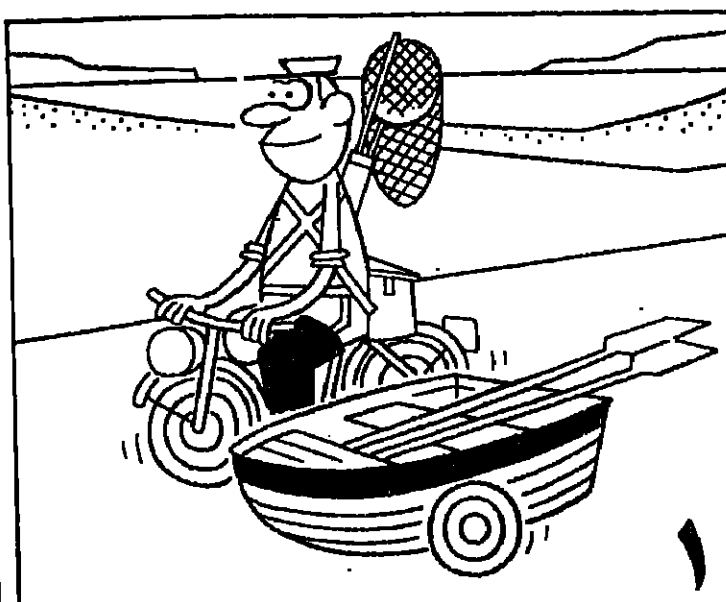
American president Andrew Jackson (1808-1875) granted an amnesty for all southern prisoners of war - except for those whose wealth exceeded \$20,000.

Fish lovers. The average Japanese person consumes 55 pounds of sea products every year.

Wax masks. When a Roman noble died the custom was to fit him with a wax mask so that he would look handsome for the funeral ceremony.

Spot the differences

There are 8 differences between these two pictures. Find them?



THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

مركز الأصل